THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE CABINET CRISIS.

Progress of the Row—Position of General Grant—The Real Situation of Affairs, Etc.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* telegraphs as follows:—

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The President gave out to his private journals last night the full text of his order transferring General Hancock to the Fifth Military District. The order itself has not yet been promulgated by General Grant, and has, therefore, not taken effect. There are numerous reports afloat to-night to the effect that General Grant has refused to promulgate it, but these are incorrect. There are, however, both grave and important reasons why the order is held in abeyance, as I stated yesterday. On receipt of the order General Grant wrote another letter to the President. This letter, not being ready for transmission until to-day, did not reach the President until after the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, and he has not yet replied. General Grant regards the last order of the President as entirely superseding General Order No. 77, including his instructions to General Thomas; and there is little doubt that a serious difference—not to say conflict of views—has occurred between the President and General Grant, regarding the powers of the latter under the Reconstruction acts, and the purpose of his letter to the President to-day is believed to have been to present to him certain further suggestions and points for his consideration, not touching the propriety of Sheridan's removal, on which argument has ceased, but the more important question as to whether the order of the President is not so framed as to conflict directly with the powers granted to the General-in-Chief by the acts of Congress. There is also good ground for the belief that the order, when issued, which may possibly be to-morrow, will be accompanied by instructions similar to those which accompanied the first order. The situation of matters between the Executive Mansion and the War Department to-night is exceedingly delicate, and speculation is rife as to the result. Predictions are made that General Grant will refuse to issue the order unless modified or accompanied by instructions of his own, and that as a consequence he will be relieved from duty in the War Department by the President. Should this occur, and the latter undertake to transmit orders through any new Secretary of War, the issue is then direct and unavoidable, for General Grant is acting under the following timely law of Congress. Section 2 of the Army Appropriation act, approved March 2, 1867, under *protest*, is as follows:—

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the Headquarters of the General of the Army of the United States shall be in the city of Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations, issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank. The General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate; and any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section shall be null and void, and any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey, or obey any orders or instructions so issued, contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty years, upon conviction thereof in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

The Situation.

From the N. Y. World.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—There has been no diminution in the excitement and rumors to-day over the political situation within the Administration. If anything, the stories have been more wild than on yesterday. It has been freely circulated that there was a violent time in the Cabinet meeting this afternoon. It has even been published that General Grant left the session some time before it adjourned. Inquiry in official quarters shows that these flying statements are for the most part untrue. There was an animated but friendly discussion in the Cabinet, which was participated in by all of the members present. General Grant remained throughout the session, and left the Executive Mansion in company with Secretary McCulloch. The reports of differences between the President and General Grant arise from the logical speculation produced by the publication of the correspondence relative to the removal of Sheridan and General Grant's verbal opposition to the removal of General Sickles. General Grant's friends assert that he will withdraw from the War Department in a few days. With regard to the so-called Cabinet imbroglio, my statement of last night was strictly correct. There is not a word of truth in the *Times'* story that Mr. Johnson has received the written resignations of his entire Cabinet. On the contrary, he has not received the written resignation of even a single member. Mr. Randall has not tendered his resignation, nor has he been asked for it; but he left town this evening with it in his pocket. There is authority also for stating that Secretary McCulloch is perfectly satisfied that the President has not intimated the slightest desire for his retirement, and his resignation will not, as a consequence, unless something unexpected turns up, be tendered to the Executive. It is proper to say that the greater portion of these rumors about the Secretaries originate with the clique here who have bored the President for two weeks, urging a general reorganization of the Cabinet. That the President may make some changes in due time, in which Mr. Seward will be included, there does not seem any good reason to doubt. That the report that the resignation of all his constitutional advisers is probable, has no foundation whatever in fact.

Fierce Conflict Between an Alderman and a Policeman.

A desperate conflict occurred between Alderman William Ellis, of the First Ward, Hoboken, and Policeman Burke, of that city, resulting in favor of the policeman. The Alderman resides on the Meadows, where he keeps a corner grocery and groggery, and is looked upon in that locality as a "bully," being termed by some as the "man of iron." Ellis' constituents last spring elevated him to the position of Alderman, and since that time he has kept himself, as is alleged, pretty well elevated on whisky, and, in consequence, he is said to have conducted himself in a violent manner towards his family. On Monday afternoon word was sent to Officer Burke's house, near by, that Ellis, crazy-drunk, was smashing up his furniture and putting his family in mortal fear. The officer went down and found Ellis outside on the stoop. He remonstrated with the Alderman, and endeavored to induce him to go into the house and take a sleep. Ellis flew into a passion, and, seizing a piece of broken rocking-chair, made an onslaught upon the officer, when the latter grappled with him and a desperate struggle ensued. The officer received two severe kicks in the lower part of the stomach, and narrowly escaped having his eyes clawed out. The officer finally brought his club to bear and used it vigorously, until the Alderman was finally subdued. A physician was then called to repair damages, and it was found that the small bone of Ellis' left arm had been broken, and his head and face were sadly out of shape. Yesterday Ellis was arrested and taken before Acting Recorder Pope, on a charge of felonious assault and attempt to kill the officer, and he was held to bail to answer. Alderman Ellis also went before Justice White and swore out a warrant against the officer on a similar charge, and also took preliminary steps before Lawyer Carey in a civil suit, laying his damages at $5000; and thus the matter stands.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Health of St. Louis—Suicides.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—Two more suicides have occurred since yesterday—one woman and one man—making twenty-seven cases since July 1. The health of St. Louis is first rate. One year this day the deaths from cholera were two hundred and twelve; but this year only thirty-five are reported.

EUROPE.

NAPOLEON'S FETE DAY.

A Brilliant Celebration—Paris Unusually Crowded and Gay.

Napoleon's fete day was observed with the greatest enthusiasm and much splendor in Paris on the 16th of August. The crowds in the streets and suburbs were extraordinary, as in addition to the usual population of the capital, the Universal Exhibition furnished a very considerable quota, while the arrivals by the railways during the week were estimated at upwards of four hundred thousand persons. As the visits of so many sovereigns and princes had gradually supplied Paris with the flags of almost every European nation, the principal thoroughfares presented an elegant and variegated appearance. Scarcely had the cannon of the Invalides announced, at 6 in the morning, that the fete had commenced, when a distribution of alms and provisions was made in all the arrondissements to such of the inhabitants, aged and necessitous, as required assistance. All this was done from the Emperor's privy purse.

The old soldiers of the First Empire, in their curious uniform, walked round the column in the Place Vendome. After the mass the theatres were opened to the public. The people crowded the gardens. There were amusements out door—amusement of every sort—military displays and fireworks in the evening. As the time approached for the fireworks, the Empress appeared for a moment, with several other ladies, at the balcony of the central window of the Palace, overlooking the garden, and was loudly cheered. After the display, repeated cries of "Vive l'Imperatrice!" again induced her Majesty to come forward and salute the vast crowd below.

THE WAR ASPECT.

Russian Anticipations of a Gigantic European Struggle.

From the Paris Debats, August 15.

At the moment when the Prussian press is becoming calmer the Russian journals seem disposed to increase in violence, not only towards Turkey, but also towards the nations of Western Europe. While the greater part of those organs continue to draw a most frightful picture of the crimes which they attribute to the Turkish troops in the island of Crete, the Moscow *Gazette*, representing the extreme Russian party, declares all Europe to be menaced with a terrible conflagration; here France is about to rush upon Prussia to endeavor to destroy the consequences of the campaign of Bohemia; there twenty-four millions of Italians are preparing to fall upon Rome; in Germany the States annexed to Prussia last year are about to take up arms to reconquer their independence.

Instead of pointing out to us the means of escaping from those perils, the terrible *Gazette* calmly says:—"If the shock is inevitable, why delay it? The friends of peace themselves may prefer an immediate catastrophe to so lamentable a state of things." No doubt it depends on Russia alone to avoid all those disasters; but we are not worthy of her intervention in our favor. Already in the spring she kindly saved France from a war which was on the point of breaking out, and we did not show our gratitude to her. "No one has understood the greatness of the sacrifice Russia made in pacifying Europe, when a war on the subject of Luxembourg gave her such a good opportunity of delivering, without difficulty, her co-religionists in the East whose destinies are so intimately bound up with her own." To that sacrifice Europe only replied by giving an enthusiastic reception to the Sultan. Therefore Europe deserves no pity; and the Moscow *Gazette* consequently abandons France to her sad fate.

French Reply to Prussian Accusations.

From the Paris Temps, August 16.

In an article which has been extensively copied, the Prussian print (*North German Gazette*) raises the scarecrow of the old parties, and affects to represent war as being demanded and desired by the opponents of the imperial dynasty. These are they who, if the Berlin journal is to be believed, are favoring a resort to hostilities, while the Emperor's government has assuredly no idea of combating the principle of nationalities, after having been the first to proclaim it. The insinuation is doubly adroit, involving as it does at once a menace and a flattery. But at the same time it would be difficult to represent with less fidelity the position of the question and the state of public opinion in France. If the Prussian writer knew our country, he would be aware that former parties exist now only in the electioneering circulars of the administration; he would understand especially that war is not desired here by any one, and that the apprehension entertained by enlightened men is precisely that of seeing the country engaged, without its own knowledge, in enterprises for which it could not be responsible, inasmuch as it could not prevent them. Would the *North German Gazette* pretend by any chance to place the Mexican expedition to the account of public opinion in France? Does it think it can insinuate that the opposition drove the Government into that undertaking? Its language now, respecting the disposition of France towards Germany, is not a whit more sensible than either of these suppositions would be. The Prussian journal shows in still another manner its ignorance concerning us. It does not admit that the internal condition of France can have any share in the cause of the war which people anticipate. Nothing, however, is more certain. At the present point at which matters have arrived, after the re-awakening of public opinion, after the Mexican disaster, after the struggles of the last session, after the hopes to which the letter of the 19th of January gave life, and which at present scarcely remain hopes—after all this, there is no exaggeration in saying that our Government finds itself between the horns of this dilemma—either to satisfy the legitimate demands of liberal opinion, or to impose silence upon it by the loud, brutal roar of the cannon.

The Imperial Conference at Salzburg.

From the Independence Belge, August 17.

The journey to Salzburg, with respect to which the Court of France was prompt to enlighten that of Prussia, especially through the intermediation of the Count de Goltz, is not of a nature to offend Count de Bismark or his sovereign. We should even be tempted to believe, with our Berlin correspondent, that taken together with the inopportune proceeding of M. de Moustier in favor of Denmark, the Prussian Cabinet, on the contrary, congratulates itself upon this visit from the point of view of successes it is calculated to promote in the approaching elections for the federal Parliament. An article published yesterday in the *Journal des Debats*, and which assumes the form of a diplomatic communication, will not modify these appreciations of the Prussian Government. A perusal of it will lead to this conviction.

According to the French print the two Emperors in their approaching conversations will speak of every question at present agitating the Old and New Worlds; the settlement of the Mexican war, the constitution of Germanic unity under the supremacy of Prussia, and finally, to crown all, the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire. Napoleon I and Alexander I dividing Europe between them at Erfurth had not so extensive a programme as that of which the *Debats* desires to give the settlement to Napoleon III and Francis Joseph. Thus, notwithstanding the authority which ordinarily attaches to what appears in that journal, we persist in believing that the interview at Salzburg will have no other character than that of a demonstration, somewhat marked, perhaps, of affectionate sympathy mingled with regret.

THE SULTAN AT HOME.

Arrival and Reception of His Majesty in Constantinople.

Constantinople (August 7) Correspondence of Galignani's Messenger.

At 9 o'clock this morning the prolonged roar of the guns from the men-of-war in the harbor and the land batteries, and the sharp roll of musketry from the troops who lined both shores of the Bosphorus, announced the Sultan's return to Constantinople after his memorable six weeks' journey in Western Europe.

His Majesty left Rustchuk at nine o'clock yesterday morning, by the Rustchuk and Varna Railway for Varna, which he reached at a quarter past four in the afternoon. The Grand Vizier and the Seraskier had both left for Varna and Rustchuk since Wednesday last to meet their sovereign. All Pasha having expressed a wish to go by an Austrian steamer, the Austrian Lloyd's agency placed one of the finest vessels of its line, the Neptune, at his Highness' disposal. On arriving at Varna, at fifteen minutes past four yesterday afternoon, the Sultan must have gone straight on board the Sultanieh, and started at once, for it was quick work for the Imperial flotilla to cross the Black Sea and make the Bosphorus this morning after a run of nearly sixteen hours.

Notice was issued from the Grand Vizier's office last night, and this morning the heads of the various religious communities of the capital, the Turkish civil, military, and ecclesiastical functionaries, in vessels provided by the Government, and members of the diplomatic corps in the despatch boats of the embassies, went out to the entrance of the Bosphorus to welcome the Sultan home. The news of his approaching arrival gave a fresh stimulus to the preparations making here for his reception, and the finishing touches are now being given in all directions to arrangements of flags and festive devices, garlands and triumphal arches.

In all directions, in fact, the coming fete in honor of the Sultan's return from Europe promises to be the finest ever witnessed in the Turkish capital. The festivities will continue for three days, during which the Custom House and all the public offices will be closed, and there will be three nights' illuminations. The whole city is gay with flags and decorations, and alive with animation. The release of small debtors and of persons convicted of minor offenses has been ordered, large sums are given in charity, and a general amnesty for all political and press offenses is spoken of.

The Sultan's Plan of Reform.

A telegram from Constantinople, dated the 15th of August, says:—The Sultan on his return declared to the Grand Vizier that the reception he had met with from foreign peoples and governments had strengthened in him a desire to assure impartial protection to all his subjects. "This sentiment," said his Majesty, "is that of a sacred debt. My solicitude will remain as constantly awake in favor of the progress of public instruction, extension of means of communication, a good organization of our national forces, and the development of our credit."

BRIDGET DURGAN.

The Approaching Execution—A Visit to the Condemned Woman—She Confesses her Guilt.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., August 27.—The approaching execution of Bridget Durgan, who on Friday next is to be hanged for the murder of Mrs. Coriell, is the absorbing topic in this community whenever two or three chance to come together. The Sheriff is beset with applicants for tickets of admission to the jail-yard to witness the final scene in the life of this miserable woman. Between 400 and 500 tickets have been issued. The jail is daily visited by a great many persons, most of them ladies, anxious to see Bridget. The turnkey informs me that to-day he turned away as many as 200 persons from the jail door. I visited Bridget to-day. She seemed in excellent spirits, or anxious to appear so. She laughed nervously very frequently during the interview, and convulsively clasped the bars of the grated door. She said she was tired of being there and she was glad that she was so near her death. She spoke without agitation of her approaching execution, and said she was not afraid to die. On her bed lay several books, among them a Bible and prayer-books. She said, laughingly, that her Bible (meaning the Catholic Bible), was a better book than the Protestant Bible and seemed anxious to provoke a discussion on the subject. She has made a confession and alluded to it, saying that she wanted the person to whom she made it to reveal it to your correspondent. She seemed desirous of conversing on trivial subjects, as if with a view to diverting her mind from a contemplation of her doom. She urged me, laughingly, to go and see Mary Gilroy, the girl confined in the same jail on suspicion that she was accessory to the murder.

The conduct of the criminal in jail during the past week or two has been variable. Generally she is very cheerful, but she has on one or two occasions lost her spirits and cried aloud, so that she could be heard outside the walls of the prison. Last Friday two women of bad character were arrested for drunkenness, and brought to jail. One of them asserted that she had a young child, and pleaded for her release that she might go and attend to it. Bridget in the early part of the evening took a bath. Coming from the bath she was very merry, and on her way to her cell, seeing a negro who is confined in an adjacent cell lying on his back asleep, she threw a cupful of water on him, laughing loudly at the same time. Soon after she reached her cell. When all had retired for the night, the woman above mentioned began to bewail the absence of her infant, crying, "Oh, my poor child"—nearly the very words that Mrs. Coriell was heard to utter on the night of the murder. Bridget heard the words, and she began to scream as loud as she could, and continued for some time to utter a loud wailing sound like that she gave voice to on the day that she was sentenced to death. It was a long time before she was quieted.

Bridget is not changed in appearance or demeanor since I saw her last, soon after the trial, except that she is somewhat paler than she was then. She is frequently visited by Father Rodgers, with whom she unites in religious services with apparent fervor.

Bridget confesses that she alone murdered Mrs. Coriell. She says that her motive was not, as has been supposed, robbery, but a desire to supplant her mistress in the affections of her husband. She relates in detail the occurrences of the night of the murder, and her statement generally corroborates the received theory with regard to the commission of the crime, and varies only in some minor points from that educed from the strong and almost perfect chain of circumstantial evidence which secured her conviction. If her statements are true, Mrs. Coriell defended herself heroically, and struggled hard for her life. Bridget says Mary Gilroy knew nothing of the murder before its commission. She denies that the murder was committed with the knife that was exhibited at the trial.

Another strong effort has been made to secure a reprieve for her, but has signally failed. There was an endeavor on the part of those interested in her behalf to get up a story that she had become *enciente* since she entered the jail. She was examined by Drs. Morough, Voornies, and Baldwin, who found no evidences that she was in such a condition. Judge Vredenberg was to have held Court here to-day, and it was anticipated that her counsel would move for a postponement of the execution, but the Judge was not here, and the Court was adjourned till autumn. Mr. Herbert, the District Attorney, hearing that a movement to secure a reprieve was in progress, addressed a note to Governor Ward, to ascertain whether there was any probability of further delay in her case. The following letter from the Governor, which was received yesterday, sets the matter at rest:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON, August 27, 1867.—My Dear Sir:—The case of Bridget Durgan came up before the Court of Pardons at its last session, in July, 1867, and the Court unanimously refused to interfere. No other action has been had in the case. The Court of Pardons has not been called together to consider this or any other case.

The action of the Court was intended to be final.

Yours, very truly, MARCUS L. WARD.

C. M. HERBERT.

The execution will take place without fail on Friday morning, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., as enjoined by the sentence of the court. The same gallows on which the colored man Joseph Williams was hanged is still standing in the jail yard, and will be used in executing Bridget Durgan. She has expressed the desire to the jail-keeper that no post-mortem examination be made in her case. The body of Williams was dissected in the jail-yard immediately after it was cut down from the gallows, and it was because she was aware of this fact that she made the request.—*N. Y. Times.*

The National Game.

THE MUTUAL CLUB, OF NEW YORK, DEFEATED BY THE PASTIME CLUB, OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—The match game of base ball between the Mutual Club, of New York, and the Pastime Club, of this city, was played to-day, on the Pastimes' grounds, and resulted in the defeat of the Mutuals, the score standing forty-seven for the Pastimes and thirty-one for the Mutuals. The playing of the Pastimes was remarkably good, and this victory will in a measure compensate them for their recent defeat for the championship by the Maryland Club. The day was all that could be desired, and the large number of spectators present was a sufficient indication of the interest felt in the event.

SECOND EDITION

Movements of Chief Justice Chase

HIS RECEPTION AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Reception of Chief Justice Chase.

MANCHESTER, N. H., August 28.—Chief Justice Chase arrived in Manchester from Boston, at 5 o'clock last evening. He was met at the railroad depot by ex-Governor Smythe and a delegation of the most substantial persons of the city. He was then taken to the residence of the ex-Governor, where he dined privately with his host and family.

Our citizens last evening, without any distinction visited the mansion of Governor Smythe, where the distinguished guest was made the recipient of one of the most sincere and flattering receptions ever extended to an eminent visitor in New Hampshire. The doors were thrown open at 8 o'clock, and the grounds about the premises were beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns, while other decorations were displayed, evincing great taste.

The rush of persons anxious to pay their respects to Chief Justice Chase was very great. Thousands filled the grounds and adjacent streets, and as fast as possible they passed through the house and were introduced to ex-Governor Smythe. Judge Chase made a brief address to the assemblage, thanking them for their cordial reception, but made no reference to National topics.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, August 28—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¾; United States Five-twenties, 73¾; Illinois Central, 77¼; Erie Railroad, 45¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 21.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—Noon.—The Cotton Market is irregular. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Upland middlings are quoted at about 10⅜d.; Orleans, 10⅝d.

Breadstuffs and other articles are unchanged.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, August 28—2 P. M.—Erie Railroad is quoted at 45½. United States Five-twenties are weak, but unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, August 28—2 P. M.—Pork has declined to 137s. 6d. Cotton and other articles are unchanged.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Progress of Registration in the State—Two Blacks to One White, Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—It appears from North Carolina papers that the registration thus far, in that State, shows two blacks registered to one white, and in some districts a larger proportion. A letter from Harnett county says, "The whites generally do not seem to turn out; the blacks, on the other hand, turn out *en masse*, and are jubilant about their being allowed to register.

"General Sickles has issued a circular to be addressed to the Boards of Registration, informing them that officers of the militia, upon whom devolved the execution of the patrol laws, or other general laws relating to the domestic order of the State, and the government of slaves therein, having thereby assumed and performed civil functions, are declared civil officers within the meaning of the acts of Congress, and any such officer having afterwards taken part in the Rebellion, or who aided or abetted persons engaged in Rebellion, is excluded from registration as a voter."

Grant and Sheridan, and the Missouri Radicals.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—General Grant's letter on General Sheridan's removal has caused a decided sensation among the radicals here. Several weeks ago leading Missouri radicals had an interview with General Grant, and received assurance that he was heartily in concurrence with Congress on the subject of reconstruction. They returned satisfied; but still a majority of the party leaders were opposed to Grant. To-day's letter has caused a reaction. The secession organ, the *Times*, says Grant has fallen into the hands of the Jacobins. The conservatives generally complain of the tone of the letter. Sheridan will have a public reception from the radicals in this city while *en route* to Leavenworth.

The Boston Sub-Treasury.

BOSTON, August 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury has obtained a lease of the Merchants' Exchange News Room for several years for the reception of the Sub-Treasury, as the accommodations at the Custom House are too small for the business.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 102⅞; Reading, 103⅞; Canton Company, 46¾; Erie, 69⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 123¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 104⅝; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 80⅝; New York Central, 104⅞; Illinois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 33⅞; Virginia Sixes, 50; Missouri Sixes, 103⅞; Hudson River, 124¾; U.S. Five-twenties, 1862, 112⅝; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 110⅝; new issue, 108; Ten-forties, 102⅝; Seven-thirties, 107⅛; Gold, 142¼, strong and advancing, owing to the imbroglio at Washington. Exchange unlimited; nothing doing, owing to the excitement in gold.

Letter from Secretary Stanton.

The following letter from Secretary Stanton was read by the Mayor at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Boston on Monday:—

COTUIT PORT, August 23, 1867.—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing a copy of resolutions passed by the Aldermen and Common Council of Boston, referring to my public services and tendering to me the hospitalities of that city. Such a testimonial could not fail to be gratifying to any public servant, and by me will be highly appreciated. In respect to the public services referred to, I claim no more merit than justly belongs to all patriotic men and women, who were ready to bear all, do all, and suffer all that their Government might be saved, and its foundation established upon the principles of universal freedom, guaranteed by universal suffrage and universal education. My purpose in visiting this State was truly stated in the preamble of your resolutions, viz., for the re-establishment of my health. I hope, therefore, to be excused from any public ceremony or attention, and that this will be received as an appropriate acknowledgment of the hospitalities tendered me by the municipal authorities of Boston. With much respect I am, truly yours, EDWIN M. STANTON.

To Otis Norcross, Mayor of Boston.

Terrible Powder-Mill Explosion—Three Men Killed.

TROY, N. Y., August 27.—A terrible accident, resulting in the death of three of the employes of the Bennington Powder Manufacturing Company, occurred in the village of Bennington, at 11 o'clock this forenoon. A large quantity of powder in one of the mills of the company, located a short distance from the boundary line of the village, exploded with a terrific noise, demolishing the structure into atoms, and instantly killing three men, named respectively, Abraham Moon, Edward Cunningham, and William Downs. The bodies of the unfortunate men were blown into fragments. The explosion created the greatest excitement, and hundreds of citizens rushed to the scene of the catastrophe. The cause of the explosion is shrouded in mystery. The secret of the fatal and heart-rending occurrence is buried with its victims.

The Yellow Fever in Texas.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—The New Orleans and Texas papers report the fever as still raging at Corpus Christi with malignant virulence, while at Indianola, Lavacca, and Victoria it has materially abated. At Lavacca the disease thus far has been of a very mild type, and the convalescent cases largely outnumbered those that proved fatal. Rev. William J. Harris, the Methodist minister at Lavacca, is mentioned among the latest victims.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Call for a Convention of ex-Officers of the United States Army and Navy—Gov. Pierpont Stumping the State.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Intelligence just received from Richmond, Virginia, states that at a meeting of ex-United States officers and soldiers held in Richmond, Virginia, to-night, the following call for a convention was unanimously adopted:—

To the ex-officers of the United States Army and Navy now residing in Virginia:—We, the Executive Committee of the ex-Officers', Soldiers', and Sailors' Union, of Richmond, in accordance with instructions from the Union, hereby call upon all ex-officers, soldiers, and sailors of the United States army and navy now residing in Virginia, to assemble in convention in the United States Court room, in the city of Richmond, at 12 o'clock M., on the 25th of September next for the purpose of defining the political position, and to take such other steps as the exigency of the times may seem to demand. It is earnestly desired by the Union that every officer, soldier, and sailor attend this convention, as a united action on our part is made necessary by the important events now transpiring.

Major L. L. VENABLE, Chairman.
Captain D. P. PARKER,
Captain D. W. BOHANNON,
Captain J. J. UNDERHILL,
Lieut. JOHN N. BATTERMAN, } Committee.

Governor Pierpont is now making a stumping tour in the valley of Virginia. He has been well received thus far, for he is in decided opposition to the Hunnicutt, or black man's party.

Registration in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 22.—I have it in my power to furnish the following trustworthy statements as to the result of registration in Alabama up to the present date:—

Whites registered	67,686
Colored registered	84,524
Total	152,210

As registration is nearly completed in this State, the total attained will not, probably, exceed 160,000, with a larger average of whites for the small balance to be registered. The result of the vote that will be polled after completion of registration is looked upon as a foregone conclusion, and will be Republican by a large majority.

The Mississippi Cotton Crop.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—The accounts with reference to the cotton crop in Mississippi are conflicting, but they are thought to be, on the whole, favorable. Fears are expressed, however, that in a month or so, when the freedmen will be most needed to pick out and save the crop, they will be carried away by the political excitement then most likely to prevail, and be useless as field hands or for any other service.

The Cuba Cable.

PUNTA ROSA, via Lake City, Fla., August 26.—The entire day has been consumed in taking off the seven miles of shore end by the steamer Emily, which early to-morrow morning will pay it out to the steamer Narva. To-morrow night the Narva will commence paying out the cable to Key West. A storm to-night overtook us, and all the cable hands are camped on shore.

—An extraordinary scene of violence has occurred in the Court of Correctional Police at Riom, France. A man named Clement was recently condemned by the Tribunal of Gannat to one month's imprisonment for vagabondage, against which judgment both the accused and the Public Prosecutor appealed, the latter demanding a more severe punishment, as the man had already undergone several previous condemnations. The Court of Riom now increased the sentence to four months' imprisonment and five years' surveillance by the police. The prisoner had no sooner heard the decision than he stooped down, took off his heavy wooden shoe, and hurled it with all his force at the judge, and at the same time addressed him in the grossest language. Fortunately the missile passed a few inches over the President's head; but made a deep hole in the plaster, tearing the hangings with which the wall was covered. A gendarme and two other prisoners who were standing by then attempted to secure the prisoner, who, being a man of herculean force, struggled for some time, and continued uttering loud vociferations against the Judge. At length the man's hands and feet were bound, and he having been placed before the bar to be tried for this outrage, received an additional sentence of five years' imprisonment; the Court likewise ordered that he should be forbidden to reside in the same locality as the President for ten years after the expiration of his sentence.

—The venerable Lord Brougham has arrived from France, at Brougham Hall, his country seat in England, in excellent health and spirits.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine United States District Attorneys.—In the case of the United States vs 89,400 cigars: Sahl & Bros., of Reading, claimants, before reported, the United States closed after examining several more witnesses as to the facts stated in the opening allegations, and fully detailed in our report of yesterday. The allegations upon the part of the claimants were general denials of those upon the part of Government. It was expected to prove that when the claimants first went to Reading, in December, 1866, they bought 60,000 old cigars: they had a revenue officer to take an inventory of these, and their other goods, and obtained a license to sell them.

They made prompt and full returns of and paid all taxes upon all the cigars they manufactured and bought; and had in every business transaction endeavored to comply with the law.

The cigars spoken of as having old stamps upon them, being themselves new, were the same the officer had inspected in 1866. If the stamps upon some of the boxes were broken or torn, the Government officials who had inspected the goods and chosen to leave them in a condition offensive to the law—these officials were the wrongdoers, and proper subjects for punishment, and not the claimants, whose aim had been success by honest dealings.

Levi Maltzberger, Deputy Collector of the First Division of the Eighth District, testified that his particular duty was to collect all taxes unpaid, but he had never collected any such taxes from the claimants, because he never knew them to be behind hand.

Susan Boyer testified that she was in the claimants' employ since last fall manufacturing cigars; she knew that all the cigars were counted as they were made, and were returned to the inspector once every month; she thought she knew when a box of cigars was properly stamped, and never saw any go out of the claimants' place that was not so.

Emma Burkhart testified that she was in the claimants' employ from October last until the seizures, and during all this time never saw cigars go from their establishment unstamped. Nothing was hid from the revenue officers or done clandestinely, but everything was open to the view of the public. The claimants frequently bought old boxes from persons and packed cigars in them. When customers would come to buy, boxes were broken open to show the cigars, and of course the stamps were torn; and if these persons would not buy the cigars, the boxes were placed back on the shelf.

William C. Foose testified that he was employed in the Revenue Department in 1866, and in December of that year inspected the claimants' stock, and also issued a license to them to sell. On trial. Ulman and Becker for claimants. The property involved in this case was appraised at $3419.

In the case of the United States vs. Spirits, etc., Combs & Young, claimants, in which the property was appraised at $3278·86, a verdict was taken by consent for the United States.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, August 28, 1867.

The Money Market continues easy; call loans range at from 4@6 per cent.; first-class mercantile paper is rather scarce, and ranges at from 6@7½ per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing, and prices were rather lower. 113 was bid for '62 5-20s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; 110⅜ for '65 5-20s; 107⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s; 102¼ for 10-40s; 111 for 6s of 1881; and 107@107¼ for June and August 7-30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 51 94-100@52¼, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 127, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅞, no change. 64¼ was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 40 for Elmira preferred; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20. 63 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32; 57 was bid for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 110 for Southwark; 53 for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for Bank of Commerce; 64¼ for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 46, no change; 15¼ was bid for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 47 for Morris Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141⅞; 11 A. M., 142; 12 M., 142⅛; 1 P. M., 142¼, an advance of ⅜ on the closing price of last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$50 5-20s '65.Jy.cp.......109	8 sh C & Am R.........127
$50 do.......109	18 do.........127
$1000 Sch N 6s '82.......74	10 sh Penna R.........53⅞
$1000 C & A 6s, '83.......89	100 sh Read.........s10. 51·94
2 sh Mech Bk.......32	40 do.........b5. 52⅜
100 sh Read R.......c.51·94	18 do.........trf. 52⅜
100 do.......c.51·94	

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881 110⅞@111; old 5-20s, 113@113¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., July, 107⅞@108; do., 1867, 107⅞@108; 10-40s, 102⅛@102⅜; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜. Gold, 142@142¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110⅞@111⅛; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do. new, 108@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 102⅛@102⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106⅞@107⅛; do., 2d series, 107⅛@107⅜; 3d series, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117⅞; May, 1865, 116⅞; August, 1865, 115⅞; September, 1865, 115⅜; October, 1865, 114⅞. Gold, 141⅞@142¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅞@111; do. 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1867, new, 108@108¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102⅛@102⅜; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118⅞@119; do., December, 1864, 117⅞@118; do., May, 1865, 116⅞@117⅛; do., Aug. 1865, 115⅞@116⅛; do., September, 1865, 115⅜@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 114⅞@115⅛; Gold, 141⅞@142¼. Silver, 134½@136.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 28.—The Flour Market is remarkably dull, the demand being mostly confined to the wants of the home consumers. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at $7·25@8·75; old stock extra at $8@8·50; new do. do. at $9·50@10·50, new Wheat extra family at $11·50@12·50; Northwestern do. do. at $11·75@12·25; and fancy at $13@14, according to quality. 1650 barrels City Mills sold on secret terms. Rye Flour is scarce, and commands $9 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat Market, and a good demand for prime lots from the millers, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 1000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·35@2·40. Rye is scarce, and in fair request. Sales of new and old Pennsylvania at $1·65@1·70. Corn—The offerings are small, and the demand limited. Sales of yellow at $1·25, and 4000 bushels Western mixed at $1·22. Oats are exceedingly dull. Sales of new at 40@65c. The last sale of Malt was at $1·80.

Whisky—Common is offered at 25@28c. ℔ gallon, in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................AUGUST 28.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.............74 | 11 A. M.............82 | 2 P. M.............85

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr C. W. Elwell, Giles, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr J. T. Price, Young, Boston, do.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr A. Trudell, Barrett, Boston, Connor & Co.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, Boston, do.
Schr W. Capes, Baker, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Malden, do.
Schr M. E. Simmons, Gandy, Portsmouth, Tyler & Co.
Schr L. Maul, Buehler, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, Plymouth, do.
Schr J. Kienzle, Lake, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr M. R. Hickman, Calhoun, Norfolk, Reppiler & Bro.
Schr J. Birdsall, Hazleton, Providence, Davis, Fales & Co.
Schr M. G. Farr, Maloy, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr G. Webster, Randall, Portland, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Rachel Ann, Lewis, Chincoteague, J. Sacques.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, E. Greenwich, D. Cooper & Co.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, do.
Schr L. Frazier, Steelman, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 51, Burke, Washington, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr N. Jones, Huntley, Machias, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr A. Mason, Rose, Providence, do.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, Lynn, do.
Schr E. J. Raynor, Raynor, Fortress Monroe, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, New Haven, Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
Schr A. T. Cohn, Brower, Lynn, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. Buchanan, Kallahan, Petersburg, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Henrietta, Selsey, Norwich, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Dorchester, Captain.
Schr J. House, Gage, Fair Haven, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tioga, Morse, from New Orleans, via quarantine, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Schr W. H. Rowe, Winnemore, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain. 25th inst., noon, off Barnegat, passed brig Agent, from Genoa for Philadelphia.

Schr A. E. Derrickson, Tunnell, 1 day from Lewes, with mdse. to Moore & Wheatley.

Schr L. Maul, Buehler, from Boston.
Schr M. E. Simmons, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, McGlaughlin, from Boston.
Schr A. Trudell, Barrett, from Boston.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, from Boston.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Smith, from Boston.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from Boston.
Schr W. Capes, Baker, from Boston.
Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, from Boston.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, from Boston.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, from Neponset.
Schr J. House, Gage, from Stonington.
Schr A. Ryerson, Houghton, from Stonington.
Schr A. Mason, Rose, from Dighton.
Schr E. J. Raynor, Raynor, from New York.
Schr N. Jones, Huntley, from New York.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, from Lynn.
Schr A. T. Cohn, Brower, from Lynn.
Schr M. S. Lewis, Lewis, from Centreville.
Schr Henrietta, Selsey, from Norwich.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, from Bridgeport.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, from Salem.
Schr J. E. Flanagan, Shaw, from Salem.
Schr J. P. Price, Young, from Salem.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Providence.
Schr J. Birdsall, Hazleton, from Providence.
Schr Brandywine, Ireland, from Bristol.
Schr Reading RR. No. 54, Burke, from Pawtucket.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, from Pawtucket.

MEMORANDA.

Barque G. S. Hunt, Long, for Philadelphia, at Trinidad 11th inst.

Schr Robert J. Leonard, Haley, hence, at St. John, N. B., yesterday.

Schrs J. Griffith, Cobb, and E. L. Porter, Sparks, hence, at Portsmouth 24th inst.

Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, hence, at Boston 24th instant.

Schr Noah, Brown, hence, at Norwich 24th inst.

Schrs P. McCabe, Shelton, and Wave, Williams, hence, at Norfolk 24th inst.

Schr W. Flint, Post, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, Surmont, from Paris.

Ship Archer, Power, from San Francisco.
Ship Aurora, Barker, from San Francisco.
Ship St. Charles, Colley, from San Francisco.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Michigan's New Constitution.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The State Convention of Michigan has finished its labors and adjourned. The new Constitution affirms that all power of government is inherent in the people. Freedom of conscience, of speech, and of the press is secured, and in cases of libel, "if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted." Jury trials may be waived in civil cases unless demanded by one party; the Legislature may authorize trials by juries of less than twelve; any suitor may prosecute or defend in person in any Court. Imprisonment for debt is forbidden, except in case of fraud or breach of trust, or of promise to marry, or of moneys collected by public officers, or in any professional employment. Slavery is outlawed.

The elective franchise is restricted to persons of twenty-one years of age, having three months' residence in the State, and ten days in the district. Duelling disqualifies from holding office or voting.

The Senate has thirty-two members, but after 1870 may have thirty-three—one extra for the Thirty-second District (Detroit). They hold for four years, half being chosen each second year. Counties cannot be divided unless entitled to more than one Senator. The House shall have not more than 110 members, chosen by single districts for two years. After the first fifty days of a session no new bill shall be heard save by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected. The veto is in the usual way, save that all bills not signed within five days after adjournment shall be void. A clear majority of each House is required to enact a law, and two-thirds where money is appropriated. A State paper shall be established; Circuit Courts appoint County Judges; Supreme and Probate Judges are elected—the Governor fills vacancies. Two-thirds of each House may demand the opinion of the Supreme Court upon points of constitutional law.

The elective officers are a Secretary of State, a State Treasurer, a Commissioner of the State Land Office, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, an Auditor-General, and an Attorney-General, for the term of two years, each of whom shall keep his office at the seat of government. The term of office begins January 1, 1869, and every second year thereafter. The Governor's salary is $3000 per year; Supreme Judges the same, without fees or perquisites.

The article on "Finance and Taxation" presents no novelties, save that the State is forbidden to take shares in public improvements, except in disposing of grants made to the State of land or other public property. The Sault Ste Marie Canal is an exception. All assessments are hereafter to be on the cash value of the property taxed. A board of equalization of tax is provided for. The State shall not assume county, town, or other debts.

The militia is regulated after the usual plan. Private corporations for railroads, banks, manufacturing, etc., shall be raised under general laws, and no special charter shall issue except by assent of two-thirds of each House. Individual liability is provided for where currency is issued, and stockholders are individually liable for labor on behalf of their corporation. Personal property, to the amount of $500, is exempt from levy; a homestead of forty acres, dwellings, etc., not valued over $2500, is exempt from sale for debt, and such property is secured to a widow or deserted wife as long as she has no other home of her own. "The real and personal estate of every woman acquired before marriage, and the property to which she may afterwards become entitled, by gift, grant, inheritance, or devise, shall be and remain the estate and property of such woman, and shall not be liable for the debts, obligations, or engagements of her husband, and may be devised, bequeathed, and alienated by her, as if she were unmarried."

"No money shall be appropriated or drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious sect or society, theological or religious seminary, or schools under denominational control, nor shall property belonging to the State be appropriated for any such purposes. Each House of the Legislature *shall* provide for religious exercises at the opening of its daily sessions.

These are the chief provisions in the draft of the Constitution before us. The matter of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors is to be submitted separately to the people, and if endorsed at the polls will become thenceforward a part of the organic law. The form of this section is as follows:—

"At the election, at the same time when the votes of the electors shall be taken for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, an additional section, numbered —, in the words following:—'The Legislature shall not pass any act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors, but shall by law prohibit the sale of the same as a beverage,' shall be separately submitted to the electors of this State, for their adoption or rejection, in form following, to wit:—

"A separate ballot may be given by every person having the right to vote for the revised Constitution, to be deposited in a separate box. Upon the ballots given for said separate section shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, the words, 'Prohibition—Yes;' and upon the ballots given against the adoption of the said section, in like manner, the words, 'Prohibition—No;' then there shall be inserted in said article the said additional section, to be numbered —, in said article."

Some attempts were made to amend it, but it passed as above.

The changes in the new Constitution are few, but are all in the way of progress. The rum prohibition is the most important; that prohibiting the giving of public money for sectarian purposes is noteworthy, as is the voting of taxes upon the cash value of property, instead of upon the whims of ignorant or prejudiced assessors. A bold struggle was made to secure female suffrage, and it was carried in committee, but voted down. Aliens are placed on a favorable footing, with a view to encourage immigration. The system of choosing officers is not materially changed. The new Constitution will be voted upon in November, we believe.

The Maritime Rights of Neutrals in Time of War.

From the N. Y. Times.

It will, perhaps, be scarcely less surprising to some to find a liberal thinker like Mr. Mill defending privateering as a proper and legitimate belligerent right, than to find a great philosopher like Carlyle defending human slavery as a Divine institution. In a speech delivered the other day in the House of Commons, the author of the essay on "Liberty" took for his text the "Declaration of Paris," by which all the independent European States entered into an agreement, eleven years ago, to renounce the right of seizing an enemy's property in neutral vessels—excepting only such property as is contraband of war.

The question had slumbered for forty years. During the long and bloody struggle which marked the opening of the century, the first Napoleon found in the expedient of privateering an agency invaluable in view of the unequal naval strength of the two great belligerents. And that agency was employed with a destructive energy to which there was probably no parallel in the history of war. The long peace which succeeded, down to the outbreak of the Russian war, had accustomed people to the notion that no such international conflict as that which closed in 1815 was again probable, or, peradventure, even possible. Delusive hopes were founded on the Industrial Exhibitions; and when the first of these turned out so unbounded a success, there were not many—even of those endowed with a fair share of political sagacity—who would have been bold enough to forecast an outbreak such as followed three years later. That struggle came; and at the end of many months of desperate warfare, with little political result, with no settlement of a permanent character established, the belligerents sat down to consider in what way—when the war should break out anew—they could carry it on with the least damage to private property. The object may have been laudable; and it may have been that we should have profited, five years later, when the Rebellion broke out, if we had accepted the invitation to become parties to the declaration. And yet, in view of the "neutral" enterprise which sent the privateer "290" forth to the high seas before the Rebels had fairly organized for the fight, it is doubtful whether the Declaration of Paris, or any similar agreement of an international character, would have been respected in our case. If what might be assumed to be the spirit of that Declaration had been fairly interpreted, the mere comity of nations would have prevented the leading States of Western Europe from extending the patronage and protection to privateering which they did extend for nearly four years.

Mr. Mill's examination of the Declaration of Paris, in the abstract, is close and pointed. He asks how war is to be made more humane by shooting at people's bodies instead of taking their property? If cargoes are safe in neutral vessels and not in those of the belligerents, the whole import and export trade of the latter, in a protracted struggle, would pass into the hands of the neutral carrier. The sailors would go where the ships went, and their recovery on the return of peace would be slow and doubtful. He asks, then, where there would be a naval reserve such as England deems it essential to maintain? The necessities of the case would, he contends, lead to a demand for an enlargement of the scope of the Declaration, as it now stands, so as to obtain the total exemption of the belligerent's property at sea from the contingency of seizure during war. Then the spectacle would be witnessed of nations at war with nations, while their merchants and shipowners were at peace. The result would be that merchants, manufacturers, and even agriculturists, would have nothing to lose by a state of war, and would have no motive to abstain from it except an increase of taxation—a burden which people are often only too ready to inflict upon themselves from the smallest motive of national self-assertion.

The reasoning is plausible enough, and while Lord Stanley replies specifically and with great force on points bearing upon the history of the Declaration of Paris; upon the question of England's withdrawing from that agreement; and upon practical matters of international concern, he is brought by Mr. Mill's keen analysis to the admission that it will not do to continue ostensibly a party to the Declaration, unless it is intended to act upon it in the letter and spirit under all circumstances. Still, says the Foreign Secretary, "We must not forget that the rules applicable to ordinary wars will all be disregarded in the extreme struggle for life and death." This, it seems to us, is giving up the principle upon which the Paris agreement was based. A war for the maintenance of the national honor must be essentially a struggle for life and death. How is the distinction to be drawn between the two kinds of conflict? There is in some sense a difference between them. But if in any extremity the rules of belligerency contained in the Declaration may be violated, the violation would surely be justified in a struggle for the maintenance of the national honor.

Mr. Mill's argument was doubtless assailable in several of its separate parts, but taken as a whole, it will be regarded as a masterly elaboration of General Sherman's sententious remark that "war is cruelty, and you cannot make it anything else." Its horrors may have been mitigated in later times where the belligerents were highly civilized, but it is cruelty after all. The only real mitigation is in seeing that it has become a necessity before it is undertaken. The Declaration of Paris, as Lord Stanley admits, would be worthless in an extreme struggle for existence. And the same is true of every international agreement which is not based on a keen perception of international obligations and a constant regard for international friendship.

The Chicago Labor Congress.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

This body has adjourned, after doing as nearly nothing as possible, that is, if the daily reports have fairly set forth its work. A contemporary sums up the fruits of the Congress thus:—"The principle of coöperation was recommended; a representative was chosen to make the tour of Europe, with an inexplicit commission to gather facts pertaining to the labor system there, and to the practical working of coöperation; a step was taken to form a workingmen's political party; and a report was adopted which aims to secure better State laws in respect to apprentices." Surely, this is not a wonderful deal of work for so important a body; and little as it is, there is some of it that should have been left undone. The sending of a member on a pleasure trip to Europe may be a harmless as well as useless employment of money; but the step towards the organization of laboring men into a political party is fraught with the direst mischief. Workingmen will find out to their cost, if they venture upon the experiment, that partisan leaders and demagogues will fasten upon them like leeches, and use them for their own selfish purposes. It should be the very first article in the by-laws of every workingmen's association, that they will not, as a body, have anything to say or do concerning politics, or political parties, beyond striving to procure the best possible legislation from the powers that be. As a rule, the workingmen now have the good-will and confidence of all parties, and of all business men and capitalists. They cannot afford to lose this confidence, either partially by spasmodic strikes, or wholly by undertaking to establish a new party. And if it were proper, there is no room just now for a third party, and any organization attempting to take such a position will be speedily absorbed on the one hand or the other. We must reconstruct the Union through the machinery now in running order before we have time to waste in new parties. It would be gratifying to know that every working man could be counted with us in the great work; but whatever his convictions in this matter, we repeat the warning to keep clear of workingmen's political organizations.

The Cabinet Resignations.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We have long pictured naught but clashing elements in the President's Cabinet. Its condition is clearly set forth in the correspondence which was published on Monday, relative to the removal of Sheridan. If it be true that the Cabinet have signified to the President their willingness to resign, their resignations should at once be accepted. If Mr. Johnson hesitates he is lost. Now is his moment, when fortune, at the flood-tide, awaits his grasp. The great mass of the Northern people are waiting anxiously to hear that the President has risen to the height of the occasion, and shown himself fit to handle the executive power. Half-way work at this moment will be political suicide for him. An acceptance of the resignation of every member of his Cabinet, and its complete reconstruction, will be applauded by the North as the first step towards the reconstruction of the South and the harmonizing of our political elements.

Mr. McCulloch must not be retained. Upon the finances of the country hangs the nation's greatness or its bankruptcy, with all the attendant ruin. The national debt of three thousand millions, with the corruption that hangs to its management, demands the ablest financial brain in the country to set it into such trained channels that the nation will be willing to shape her destiny upon its wise administration. The present incumbent of the Treasury Department is not the man to battle with the problem. Abler hands and clearer brains must now be entrusted with the position which has become the most important in the Cabinet. The President fails in his duty if he retains Mr. McCulloch. Let him clear the wreck and repair our ship of state for a new and more prosperous voyage.

The Secretary *ad interim* of the War Department must turn over his portfolio to civil hands. His ideas are too much enshrouded in a military uniform to suit the position. He has been completely unhorsed in his tilt with the President. Like a true soldier, he obeyed orders in assuming his present duties. Let him as quickly as possible give place to other and abler brains, retaining solely the generalship of our armies.

As for Mr. Seward, there is no doubt but the country has suffered sufficiently under his maladministration of its foreign affairs. He has done more to injure republican institutions on this continent than can be repaired in any reasonable time. The President cannot refuse his resignation.

The navy, too, wants an infusion of new energy. We die on the ocean, and our wrecked commercial hopes come home to us to contribute to the national mourning for a lost greatness. Change! Give it to us. We must have it.

The President and Congress are all Republicans together. Heretofore they have, through the Cabinet, been divided on personal issues. The country has, in the meantime, looked on aghast at the real issue presented, and seen, in the exclusion of the white man from the ballot and the forcing of the negro into power, the restoration of political chaos. We have seen, under plea of reconstruction, the shadows of the old Roman proconsulships hanging over us. We have tasted sufficiently the pleasures of military rule. District commanders have pressed military despotism to our lips until the dose has caused a reaction. They apparently have no just conception of the law of Congress, which made them a simple police force, to be called upon when civil power failed in action.

Military government! Negro supremacy! These are the ruling ideas that flash across the Atlantic and ring the death-knell of the republic upon monarchical ears. Will the loyal States, east and west, consent to the overthrow of our institutions in this way? The President must topple over these barriers which retard our march. He must resuscitate the great principles of government which lie beneath them. He must lift these up into the new light that reaction is pouring upon the situation. The first necessity is a new Cabinet. The country cries to him to clear the wreck.

The Fall Elections.

From the N. Y. World.

Elections will shortly be held in the following States, viz.:—California, September 2; Maine, September 9; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Iowa, October 8; Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, November 5. Of these elections those which excite the most attention and interest are the contests for the Governorship of California and Ohio, and the choice of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge George W. Woodward, in Pennsylvania.

These three States are now under radical government. But the radical party in California enters upon the new election under the following difficulties:—The regular representatives of the party met in convention, adopted the usual platform of radical platitudes, and nominated George C. Gorham for Governor, with a full State ticket, and three candidates for Congress. Subsequently, July 17, the disaffected wing of the party held a convention and nominated John Bidwell for Governor, and presented a platform appealing to the most radical of radicals, indorsing the action of Congress on Reconstruction, and declaring for "impartial suffrage without distinction of color." This "bolting" convention also held out a bait to the mechanics and workingmen in the shape of a sugar-coated but cautious and non-committal resolution "in favor of such limit by law to the hours of labor as the sound judgment of laborers themselves shall fix as for their best interests, after mature deliberation in their own councils." This platform was a general giving of "everything to everybody;" for "impartial suffrage without distinction of color" might include the chrome-yellow Celestials; the endorsement of Congress ought to, and did, meet the approval of the extremist radicals; and the appeal to the labor interest was shrewdly made. The defection was strong enough to enlist the support of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, the *Owl*, the *Alta California*, and the Sacramento *Union*, and the Democratic nominee for the Governorship, Henry H. Haight, seemed likely to walk between the two radical candidates, and take his seat as Governor. Then Bidwell was persuaded to withdraw; but the disaffected journals did not withdraw their opposition, and the "Independent Union Republican" party nominated another candidate, Caleb L. Fay, in Bidwell's place. The *Evening Post*, August 22, admits that "the controversy between the two divisions of the Republican party in California is very bitter," and unless the breach is healed, and the radicals unite their forces, it is quite possible that Mr. Haight may be the next Governor of that State.

The Democracy of Ohio are making a more vigorous campaign than they have done at any time in the past six years. Judge Allen G. Thurman is the Democratic nominee for the Governorship, and the ablest speakers are in the field. Ruthford B. Hayes, late Representative from the Second District, has resigned his seat in Congress to run as the radical candidate for Governor. The *Tribune*, August 15, says that this election is "very likely to prove a close one." It says that the radicals carried the State handsomely last October, "but that was when the Rebel massacre in New Orleans and President Johnson's harangues, while 'swinging round the circle,' enabled us to carry any State whose people can generally read." Indeed! Then that radical riot, which the *Tribune* calls a "Rebel massacre in New Orleans," *was*, as we have so often charged, only powder to secure radical victories at the North; and the absence of foreign and factitious issues, with the whole floods of falsehoods founded thereon, is likely to make the election in Ohio "a very close one," and the radical chances doubtful. The platform of the radical party in that State is full of fossils and ancient aphorisms about the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and similar topics, and it contains a resolution pledging the support of the Ohio radicals to Sheridan and the other military commanders in the South, which, considering recent events, and what may happen to-morrow, is a fragrantly fresh thing to carry into an election next October. But there is a live issue; at last, radicalism plants itself on "the broad platform of manhood suffrage," and the *Tribune* of August 15, in the article from which we have already quoted, says, "we presume this righteous step forward will cost the Republicans of Ohio several thousands of votes."

In Pennsylvania the struggle is between George Sharswood, Democrat, and Henry W. Williams, radical, for the highest seat on the Supreme Court bench. The Democrats make a political issue on the extravagance and corruption of the Legislature and the radical State authorities and Thaddeus Stevens, admitting the corruptions of his party, tries to break the anticipated fall by declaring that the State is in danger through the "apathy" of the radicals. The radical candidate is standing on a platform which unblushingly proposes "to place the Supreme Court in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people," thus preparing the State, in the event of his success, for a judicial officer like Hunnicutt in Virginia. Under the circumstances, a reasonable degree of what Stevens calls "apathy" might be expected.

In addition to the positive political and moral strength which the Democracy can bring to bear in these three States this fall, radicalism has to contend with the reaction which is everywhere manifest in the North; and besides the dissensions in their party, the stock in trade of the radicals is too stale for the present market. The Chicago *Times* well says:—

"The 'nigger' is no longer an exciting topic. The radicals themselves fear that they have given him an undue elevation. The subject of the fearful wickedness of Rebels is becoming stale. The cant so prevalent for the last ten years, comparing "the interests of God and humanity," is no longer interesting. The people are beginning to turn their attention to high taxes, to tariff exactions, to official corruption, to a revival of trade with the South, and generally to the material interests of the country."

Precisely; and it remains to be seen how far this reaction indicates a return to reason and common sense in the States which hold elections this fall.

The Salzburg Conference.

From the N. Y. Herald.

State secrets are proverbially well kept. State secrets, however, are less well kept than formerly. They do, at times, ooze out—witness the Grant and Johnson correspondence. What has actually been done at Salzburg we do not fully know. The secret, however, has not been perfectly kept, and the little which is known will doubtless have the effect of bringing speedily to light what is unknown.

Our latest telegrams make this, at least, abundantly plain—that Prussia, if she does not know all, is fully convinced that the two imperial heads, while they were together, were busy as they well could be, plotting against everything which at the present moment she holds specially dear. Our telegram of Monday states that the semi-official journals of Berlin have no doubt that certain definite arrangements have been come to by the two monarchs in regard to the formation of a South German Bund. Whatever may have been the doings of the monarchs at Salzburg, and whatever may be the ultimate results of the conference, it may be said with the utmost safety that, while they have mended matters in no particular, they have been successful in aggravating the situation, and hastening on a conflict which many already saw was inevitable.

It had been a difficult thing to discover a sufficient *casus belli*. The warlike feeling between Prussia and France was well known; but few could see on what pretext war could be commenced. We cannot say that a pretext has yet been discovered; but we can and do say that the points of actual contact have been brought dangerously near. Feeling has been embittered and intensified to a degree that threatens to defy all power of restraint. War between the two peoples has already commenced in the journals. Only a little more provocation is necessary, and the pen will give place to the sword.

Were it not for the terrible consequences inseparable from modern warfare, we should feel tempted to say the sooner the conflict takes place the better. Everywhere the suspense is felt to be painful. In financial and commercial centres it is not only painful but disastrous. The threatening attitude on the one hand and the defiant attitude on the other, have been so long maintained that the report of the first cannon would be felt to be a relief.

If the contest can be confined to Prussia and France alone, it will certainly be one of the shortest, sharpest, and most decisive which the world has yet seen. That it will be so confined we have only small hope. Austria, we fear, has, for some reason yet unknown, allied herself to France. Prussia, as a necessary consequence, will lean upon Russia, and Russia will not refuse her help. Fear alone prevents Italy from joining the enemies of her former benefactor, but now rather exacting patron. The war, therefore, will be European in its dimensions. It will be carried on until it is determined which of all the existing powers is entitled to the pre-eminence and the lead. This is really the question now at issue; nothing but war can settle it; and directly it is settled, the first step will have been taken towards that grand confederation of the nations which is to be the characteristic of the Europe of the future. For a time the rival claimants of this supremacy will be more or less numerous; but each successive struggle will reduce their number; and in one central government, whether monarchical or republican circumstances will determine, Europe will be driven by a stern necessity at once to look for protection and to concentrate her strength.

STOPPING THE "SUBSIDY."—It is rumored in Bristol, England, that the House of Berkeley has signified an intention of declining henceforward to give the accustomed subsidy towards the expenses of the Liberal candidates at the Bristol elections. This subsidy has of late years been £1000.

Old Rye Whiskies.

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For particulars see future advertisements.

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STATE POLITICS.

Address of the Union Republican State Central Committee.

SMITTEN ROOMS, HARRISBURG, August 27th. —*To the People of Pennsylvania—Fellow Citizens:* In a recent address from this Committee your attention was invited to sundry issues and principles involved in the pending canvass; and, also, to the political opinions and judicial decisions of George Sharswood. A short review of the principal occurrences since the last State campaign is now considered proper. The contest of 1866 was fought, in the main, upon the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States. These were national issues; and on the one side were arrayed the Union Republican party and the "Boys in Blue," and on the other President Johnson, the Democratic party, and all the rebels and their sympathizers from one end of the Union to the other.

On these momentous issues Pennsylvania rallied in her strength, and polled *over one hundred and forty thousand* more votes than at her preceding annual election. Among the results were the triumphant election of Major General John W. Geary for Governor, and the indorsement of Congress, by the return of a delegation more unanimous for the right than ever known before in the history of the commonwealth. Other loyal States united with us, and the insane and wicked "policy" of President Johnson, and of his new friends and allies, was overwhelmed by the unprecedented and magnificent popular majority of *four hundred thousand votes!* Every State which had been faithful to the national government and the cause of the Union during the war approved the proposed amendments. Every rebel State, except Tennessee, rejected them; and under the rebel provisional governments created by President Johnson, rebel power resumed its authority, and became dominant in their executive, legislative, and judicial departments. Vagrant and labor laws virtually reenslaved the freedmen. Loyal men were outlawed and trampled under foot; and the revived spirit of the rebellion was everywhere triumphant. Riots, murders, outrages and assassinations were the order of the day, and security for either the lives or the property of loyal men was nowhere found. Treason had front seats, loyalty had been made odious, and traitorous conspirators against the life of the nation were vindictive and rampant.

Such was the condition of public affairs in the south when Congress convened in December, 1866. This nation had solemnly resolved and voted that the Union should be restored on the basis of loyalty and justice; and to this end was the Fortieth Congress elected. Hence were passed the Reconstruction laws, in execution of the recent popular verdict. The President vetoed them, refusing to accept or abide by the decision of the people, to whom he had so often and so vauntingly appealed. Congress re-enacted them over the vetoes by more than the required two-thirds, and they are now the laws of the land. Under them, including the amendments of last session, reconstruction is rapidly progressing, and would doubtless ere long be successfully accomplished but for the persistent obstructions by the President, in defiance of Congress and the popular will. Justice is being done; loyal men, white and black, have been protected from the malice of defeated rebels; treason, in a measure at least, has "been made odious," and traitors have been compelled "to take back seats"—as Andrew Johnson, in a lucid interval, declared they should. Even the better portion of the rebels admit the justice of these Reconstruction laws, and cheerfully acquiesce in their provisions. General James Longstreet, a distinguished rebel officer, in a recent published letter from New Orleans, expresses himself as follows:

"I shall set out by assuming a proposition that I hold to be self-evident, viz: The highest of human laws is the law that is established by appeal to arms. The great principles that divided political parties prior to the war were thoroughly discussed by our wisest statesmen. When argument was exhausted resort was had to compromise. When compromise was unavailing, discussion was renewed and expedients were sought, but none could be found to suit the emergency. Appeal was finally made to the sword, to determine which of the claims was the true construction of constitutional law. The sword has decided in favor of the north, and what *they* claimed as *principles* cease to be principles, and are become *law*. The views that *we* hold cease to be principles because they are opposed to law. *It is, therefore, our duty to abandon ideas that are obsolete, and conform to the requirements of law. The military bill and amendments are peace offerings. We should accept them as such and place ourselves upon them as the starting point from which to meet future political issues as they arise.*"

Jeff Thompson, another rebel general, in a late letter to George D. Prentice, Esq., indorses the Reconstruction laws of Congress thus:

"The confederate government wiped out State rights the first year of its existence, a bloody war wiped out slavery and wiped out the confederacy, so they are obsolete ideas; and the plain question now presented is, 'Will you accept citizenship under our terms, as contained in this law?' *and I emphatically answer, yes.*"

It is greatly to be regretted that terms which are so acceptable to the fighting rebels of the south should be so distasteful and cause so much clamor from their non-combatant sympathizers in the north.

The enemies of the United States having been finally defeated in battle, united their efforts to collect sympathizers from the north, and to procure the admission of enough rebels from the south to enable them, *through Congress*, to attain what they had lost in the field. This programme was frustrated by the loyal people at the ballot-box, in the election of the Fortieth Congress. Defeated in open war, and again in Congress, these baffled conspirators, as a last resort, are endeavoring to save "the lost cause" *through the Courts.* They deny that anything has been settled by the war, and boldly proclaim that "all these grave pending questions" must be decided "*just in fact as they should have been decided had they arisen eight years ago, or had no war taken place.*" (Philadelphia Age, July 8.) They not only deny the constitutional power of Congress to impose terms upon the rebel States or people, but deny that Congress itself is a lawful body, because the rebel States are unrepresented. Hence the recent application to the Supreme Court of the United States for injunctions to nullify the Reconstruction laws of Congress in Mississippi, Georgia, and other rebel States. In the same interest, and of the same character, is the nomination of George Sharswood, a well-known and life-long State-rights man, for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He judicially denies the power of Congress to issue paper money, or to give it value by making it a legal-tender. *Borie vs. Trott, Legal Intelligencer, of March 18, 1864, page 92.*) Judges Thompson and Woodward, of the same court, not only announce these same doctrines in the case of *Mervine vs Sailor et al.* (*Legal Intelligencer of June 16 and 30, pages 188 and 205*), but in the cases of *Kneedler et al. vs. Lane et al.* (9 *Wright's reports, page 238*), denied the power of Congress in time of war to draft men into the military service. The principles declared in these decisions were as hostile to the national existence and perpetuity as any assault ever made by General Lee and his armed legions at Gettysburg or elsewhere. It requires no argument to demonstrate that, if these decisions on currency and the draft had prevailed, and become the established law of the land, success in the war would have been more impossible than if the rebel army at Richmond had been reinforced with half a million of men! Is it *safe*, therefore, to place another man entertaining these opinions on the Supreme Bench of the State?

Forewarned should be forearmed. These *Superior Courts* are now the "last ditch" of the rebellion, and the country calls upon the "Boys in Blue," and every loyal voter, to rally once more to the rescue!

Complete your county and township organizations without delay. With this thoroughly done, victory is sure; without it, there is danger. Revive at once everywhere the Loyal Leagues and associations, which proved of such vast service during the war. Let every patriotic man feel that he has something to do in the good work, and proceed forthwith to do it with all his might. Exclude all side issues, local quarrels and personal aspirations, and labor only for the public good. Be not deceived by the stale clamor about negro equality and negro suffrage. These worn out hobbies were supposed to have been ridden to death at our last two annual elections, when, as now, they were declared by our enemies to be the great issues of the contest. They are now raised up and brought upon the track again, mounted by the same riders, and destined to the same ignoble end.

Be not discouraged by the vain boasting of our adversaries. They have been ingloriously defeated in every contest for years, and cannot now prevail against us. The loyal and patriotic people of the State have heretofore nobly sustained us, and the cause of the country, under the heavy pressure and discouragement of drafts, taxation, bereavement and carnage, and when nothing but an abiding faith in an overruling Providence, and in the justice of our cause, enabled us to see the end. Surely there can be no faltering now, when the goal is almost reached! and when one more united rally for our principles and our flag will enable us to secure the ripe fruits of the late dreadful civil war, and to garner them safely for ourselves and our children.

We stand over the ruins of a gigantic rebellion, the most formidable enemy ever encountered by republican institutions. We stand close by the graves of three hundred thousand of our noblest men, who counted their lives well spent when offered freely for Liberty and Union. In the presence of their speechless but eloquent dust; in the presence of the doubting and sneering enemies of free government at home and abroad; in full view of the oppressed millions who, from beneath crushing despotisms, watched our flag with tears, and hopes and prayers throughout the four long years of bloody conflict; before the rapidly coming millions of the future; before a God of justice, and in the name of all that makes faithfulness to Him, and honor among men, we stand pledged to secure and maintain forever the principles for which our brothers died.

By order of the committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Letter from Thaddeus Stevens.

LANCASTER, PA., August 27, 1867.—The following correspondence will be published in the Lancaster Examiner and Herald to-morrow.

COLUMBIA, PA., August 24, 1867.—Hon Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, Pa.—Dear Sir: Several of your intelligent constituents in this region, no doubt from want of proper information, are complaining of mistakes made by Congress in not passing laws at the last session restraining the removal of certain officers engaged in reconstruction.

I contended that you had passed an act at the very close, providing for that very contingency, but which is not executed.

Will you be so good as to inform me how far our representative is responsible for this omission, if omission it be. You know we are in the habit of dealing familiarly with the member from the Ninth.

A brief answer will much oblige your friend,

SAMUEL SCHOCH.

LANCASTER, Pa., August 26, 1867.—Colonel Samuel Schoch, Columbia, Pa:—Dear Sir—You are right in supposing that Congress made mistakes, as is the inevitable lot of man; but you mistake in supposing that there is any law to prohibit the removal of the district commanders without the consent of the Senate.

Soon after the commencement of the last session of Congress I reported a bill from the committee of the House of Representatives which contained a provision prohibiting the removal without the consent of the Senate. It passed the House, and was sent to the Senate. The Senate struck it out, and returned it to the House, who refused to concur in the amendment. The result was a committee of conference, where an animated contest ensued.

There were several other questions in controversy between the Houses, which the House offered to yield if this could be granted. The Senate perseveringly refused, declaring that they would sooner lose the bill. As that would frustrate all our legislation, it could not be allowed. The House yielded, with a warning of the evils it would inflict upon the country. Some of the members of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the Constitution, which they had just repudiated, and wholly outside of which all agreed that we were acting; else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation, or perhaps they had a desire to be thought to be gravely conservative and magnanimous.

These ideas seemed to control the action of some half a dozen Senators who preferred trusting the President. My dear Colonel, a few Senators of great ability, undoubted patriotism and purity have become so saturated with what they are pleased to call *conservatism (whose meaning I confess I am unable to understand)*, that I fear they will forget the monster that was slain in 1776 and again in 1861, and will thus do great damage to the creation of a government now so capable of being converted into a political paradise. This is liable to happen, not so much by a direct and palpable attack upon its frame-work as by gradually forgetting the vital principles of the Declaration of Independence.

Strike out one of the living sparks which give life to our Goddess of Liberty, and the mysterious and intense heat whose welding fires, near a century ago, and at present, are fusing the principles of freedom and reducing despotism to a cinder, will gradually cool, until the most conservative despot could thrust his sword into it without affecting its temper.

I have said above that I did not know the meaning of conservatism. I have since seen the report of a speech said to have been made by an Ohio Senator, at Canton, Ohio, which, if it be truly reported and is to be considered as a definition of that doctrine, then it, to me, is very alarming—worse than copperheadism. It is legislation without authority, and reconstruction by usurpation.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

THE ASSOCIATE JUDGESHIP.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1867.

I desire to call the attention of your readers to the effort which the legal profession are making to induce the Republican party to endorse Judge Ludlow as the fittest person to occupy a seat on the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas, etc. Whatever fitness a man may possess for public positions, it is generally presumed that he feels his competency when he accepts such trust; and it is unnecessary to enlarge upon his honesty or intelligence after its fulfilment, because these are qualities expected from him, and in maintaining them he has but done his duty. Praise for faithful discharge of his duties waits a negative action, and is only proper when a false or malignant assertion is made to the contrary; whereas the loss of reputation and standing in the community, independent of legal remedies, are sufficient scourges to punish those who fail to "bear themselves well in their high calling." But does it argue because one man has done his duty, he is to have a lifehold upon a Judgeship created for a term of years, when hundreds of equally capable and honest men are eligible for the same position? Certainly not; and therefore it is descending to base uses for the Republican party of say to its adherents, "You have no man fit to take Judge Ludlow's place." We have men fit, we have men equally honest and incorruptible, we have men of equal learning and intelligence, and what is more, we have men whose sympathies were with the brave defenders of our country in the trying ordeal through which we have passed, and who were not adherents of a party which did its best to achieve a triumph of treason. No man can be entirely separated from his feelings and prejudices. It may be his intention to do right, but wrong often follows from leaning to a prejudicial mode of reasoning. Judge Ludlow has shown he was not above such feelings in his Bolleau decision, and Judge Sharswood truckled to the *constitutional blindness* of the Democratic party by denying the legality of our blood-bought currency. It behooves every judge on legal points to decide according to law, precedent, or equity, and lawyers are always anxious to stand well with the bench, for it saves trouble, inconvenience, and expense in sealing bills of exceptions in writs of error and on appeals, but lawyers, though a highly respectable, honorable, and intelligent body of citizens, are only the medium through which the wants of a people are made known, or their rights respected, and whilst they are bandying complimentary terms with a judge, he may be forming a decision which will throw a Commonwealth into revolution.

Judge Black, as the legal adviser of President Buchanan, decided that the United States could not coerce a State, "leaving a State free to secede or not." That decision cost us four years of bloody war and millions of debt, and yet no one doubts Judge Black's honesty, respectability, or intelligence. Republicans, we have had enough of upright, patriotic Democrats; we have one such in the Presidential chair who frowns and curses where he once smiled and praised. Let us be true to our own men, and reward only those who have stood with us in the past. Let us pursue but one straight path till the Democratic party (so called) is laid in its long resting place. Individually there are a host of men in the Democratic party, and Judges Ludlow and Sharswood are among the number, who, even as Democrats, are reputable, honorable, and learned men, and honor the party to which they belong; but never let us endorse the whole organization as such by borrowing a candidate to fill a public trust. A man must be judged by the company he keeps—the Democratic party is covered all over with sympathy for slavery, traitors, and treason. Judges Ludlow and Sharswood accept their nominations, and by so doing they endorse their actions both past and present. Let, therefore, none be judged by their acts, and let the Judiciary Convention nominate a good, sound Republican to fill Judge Ludlow's place. Was not Allison as wise and as upright a Judge as Ludlow, but did the Democratic party endorse and renominate him? No. He was too patriotic. He hated slavery and treason. He loved the old flag and its glorious defenders, and therefore they *polled a strict party vote against him.* They are now assailing our honorable and distinguished candidate for the Supreme Court with the most villainous lies and forgeries. Let us resent this treatment by hurling in their teeth their treasonable record, by spurning their upright candidates, and by standing firm to the principles and feelings of our party.

A. P. C.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE SHOOTING FESTIVAL YESTERDAY.—The Philadelphia Rifle Club, composed of a number of our leading German citizens, proceeded to Washington Retreat yesterday morning, where they celebrated their first annual summer festival. Quite a large number of the friends of the organization accompanied them to the grounds and took part in the enjoyments of the day. The morning and a portion of the afternoon hours were occupied in singing, dancing, merry-making, and feasting. The prize firing commenced about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The targets were placed at a distance of five hundred feet from where the riflemen stood.

Eighteen prizes were contended for by the Riflemen. They consisted of fancy and useful articles. The first prize was won by Mr. John Wurflein. There were forty contestants. Some first-class shots were made.

A novel and interesting feature of the occasion was the firing by the lady "riflemen," some six in number. The prizes they contended for were similar to those awarded to the males. They used the parlor rifle. The target was placed at a distance of sixty feet from the place of firing.

The best shot was made by Mrs. Martin Fisher, to whom was awarded the first prize. Miss Roy received the second prize, and the third was won by Miss Jones. The ladies all showed remarkable skill in the use of the rifle. The distribution of prizes took place about five o'clock. A large photograph of the scene was taken during the afternoon. At six o'clock the pleasures of the day were brought to a close, and the participants returned to their homes.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION.—John Robertson was before Recorder Eneu yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of attempting to abduct Wilhelmina Lochardt, aged thirteen, from the Germantown Orphans' Home. It appears that Robertson and his wife visited the institution on Monday for the purpose of seeing Wilhelmina, but she, perceiving them entering the gateway, ran to one of the matrons and told her "that there (pointing to Robertson) comes the man who took me away last year," and then hid away.

The would-be abductor, being unable to find the little girl, gave a boy three cents to take a note to her, which was an invitation for her to call at No. 203 Quarry street. Very coaxing language was used, the heading, for instance, reading thus:—"My dear, sweet little girl." Robertson abducted the girl from the house last year, and it was a week before the officers of the institution could get her again. Louis L. Houpt, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Institution, as soon as he learned of Robertson's intentions, had a warrant issued for his arrest, and Sergeant Crout arrested him.

The defendant made a rather verbose statement to the Recorder. He said his intentions were not criminal; he had merely called to see the girl, but was unable to do, and had given the boy the note to bring her to him; his former wife had raised the child from a mere infant, and they both felt very much attached to her. The Recorder held him in $1000 bail to answer at Court. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of his wife. It will be remembered that Wilhelmina is the same girl who testified in regard to the outrageous conduct of Rev. Mr. Wendt at the hearing before the Recorder a few days ago.

A PERSONAL MILL.—Another prize fight came off yesterday morning, at Gloucester Point, between James Flyfish and Robert Sweeny, for a purse of one hundred dollars. The combatants are both men of light weight, each about five feet three inches high, and belong in the northern section of the city. About fifty people were present to witness the fight, having rowed from one of the upper wharves of the city to the scene of the encounter. There was no referee, as the fight was what is termed a catch weight, to be decided on its own "merits." Twenty rounds were fought in thirty minutes. Budd Riley and another, name unknown, acted as seconds for Flyfish; Connie Logan and one Tallman acting for Sweeny. Sweeny, although the worst punished man of the two, won the fight by Flyfish striking a foul blow. The parties returned to the city last night without molestation.

DEMISE OF A PHILADELPHIA COLONEL.—Information has been received in this city of the death at Bowling Green, Ky., of Colonel Charles F. Johnson, of the 18th Veteran Reserve Corps. The event occurred on the 28th of July, 1867. Colonel Johnson entered the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 81st Pennsylvania, and after being wounded at Malvern Hill, became Colonel of the regiment.

AN ALLEGED HORSE-THIEF.—William Tongue was arrested last evening, at the corner of Delaware avenue and Arch street, on the charge of having stolen a horse and wagon, the alleged owner having met him with the property at the place designated. Alderman Hurley held him in $800 bail to appear at Court.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT.—A runaway and accident occurred yesterday morning in Seventh street, near Diamond. Mr. William Black, who was in the vehicle, was thrown out, but not seriously hurt. The horse became frightened, and by shying the wheel was forced against the railroad track and the axle was broken.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a stable belonging to Emanuel Gilpin, Lydia street, above Hancock. The fire originated in the hay-loft. Loss, $100.

A QUEER ADVERTISEMENT.—The following advertisement appears almost daily in the *Anglo-French Messenger*, and a reply, postpaid, is requested to be sent to one Michael Monceau, Munich: "It is youth, education, and sentiment which, united with riches, constitute the charm of human life. I am young, well educated, and possessed of feeling; but, alas! I am not wealthy. Now, which of you who have a surplus of riches is willing to bestow on me a share? But do not offer me a smaller sum than ten thousand pounds, for to accept less than that would be to beg."

COBDEN'S BUST IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—A bust of Richard Cobden has been appropriately placed in Westminster Abbey, in testimony of his great public services. It is on that side of the transept which is adorned by monuments of Cornewall Lewis, Charles Buller, and Francis Horner. The inscription is as follows:—"Richard Cobden, born June 3, 1804; died April 2, 1865. Buried at West Lavington Church."

A CASE OF LETHARGY.—A man is now lying in the St. Jean Hospital in Turin, in a complete state of lethargy. He is quite insensible to the pricks from needles, and the soles of his feet are also without feeling. Some shocks of electricity have alone produced any effect on him. He is twenty-four years of age, and for the last few days has lived on milk passed through his nose into the œsophagus.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·23	MOON RISES	4 16
SUN SETS	6·28	HIGH WATER	6 53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA			
Achilles	Antwerp	New York	Aug. 10
Northern Light	Bremen	New York	Aug. 13
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 17
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
Atalanta	London	New York	Aug. 17
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
Germania	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 17
FOR EUROPE.			
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 28
New York	New York	Bremen	Aug. 29
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 31
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Aug. 31
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 31
Fulton	New York	Havre	Aug. 31
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Missouri	New York	Havana	Aug. 29
Santiago de Cuba	New York	San Juan	Aug. 30
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 31
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 31
G. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Sept. 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 5
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Leeman, Marseilles, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr Thomas G. Smith, Lake, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Northern Light, Moore, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Gettysburg, Smith, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Mershon, Delaware Bay, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Chester river, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 69 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig R. M. Heslen, Jones, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr M. Standish, Rich, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot & Co.
Schr A. M. Flanagan, Corson, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Broadfield, Crowell, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Hope, Jones, 1 day from Chesapeake City, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Valiant, Wright, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, from Boston.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Chester river, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Mershon, from Delaware Bay, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Burton, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 24th inst., by a New York pilot boat.
Brig W. A. Dresser, Hatch, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, hence for London, sailed from Queenstown 14th inst.
Schrs M. Haley, Haley; R. J. Mercer, Stetson; Cole, Muggins; and Alexander, Ireland, hence, at Washington 26th inst.
Schr A. Lincoln, from Newport for Philadelphia, at New London 22d inst.
Schr Snowflake, Jewett, hence for Boston, sailed from Newport 24th inst.
Schr Northern Light, Harper, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 21st inst.
Schr Jos. P. Cake, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 25th inst.
Schr D. Foss, Lord, hence, at Calais 21st inst.
Schrs M. D. Cranmer and H. E. Dodge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 25th inst.
Schrs E. B. Shaw, Shaw; Hattie, Carter; and Mary Mines, Willett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 24th inst.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, hence, at Washington 26th inst.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received that on and after the 15th day of July, 1867, a new light would be established on San Paolo Islet, at the entrance to Taranto harbor, instead of the present temporary light.

The light is a fixed white light, at an elevation of 66 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of ten miles.

The illuminating apparatus is a lens of the fifth order.

The tower is in lat. 40 26 16 N., lon. 17 10 9 E. of Greenwich.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the intention intimated in the advertisement from this house dated 4th June last, a Bell Buoy, with a staff and globe, and painted black, has been placed to mark the Manacles Rock, entrance to Falmouth, instead of the Spiral Buoy previously at that station.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, August 10, 1867.

EXCURSIONS.

THE SPLENDID NEW IRON Steamer EDWIN FORREST, Captain F. Bradshaw, leaves for Tacony, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, Fieldsboro', and Trenton.

Leaves 2d Pier ab. Arch.			Leaves South Trenton.		
Saturday, Au. 24,	7	A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24,	11	A. M.
Monday, " 26,	9	"	Monday, " 26,	1	P. M.
Tuesday, " 27,	10	"	Tuesday, " 27,	2	"
Wedn'sd'y, " 28,	10	"	Wednesd'y, " 28,	2	"
Thursday, " 29,	11	"	Thursday, " 29,	3	"
Friday, " 30,	12	"	Friday, " 30,	4	"
Saturday, " 31,	12·30	P. M.	Saturday, " 31,	4	"

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [8 21 1m

THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON TO CAPE MAY.—The fine new steamer S. M. FELTON will make her last trip for the season on SATURDAY, August 31, leaving CHESNUT Street wharf at 10 o'clock; and returning, leave Cape May on MONDAY.

Fare to Cape May, $2·50, including carriage hire. Excursion tickets, $3, including carriage hire.

The FELTON will not make her usual trip on THURSDAY.

Should the weather prove favorable, the FELTON will cross over to the Breakwater, to give the passengers a fine view of that celebrated work. 8 27 4t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 27 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip	50 cents
Single ticket	30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook	20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

FRUIT JARS.

PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.

They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.

Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.

Each Cover fits all the Jars.

Manufacturers and Patentees

F. & J. BODINE,

8 22 thstu1m NO. 128 S. FRONT STREET.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
8 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

(One Door below Chesnut).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.

The commission is payable in stamps.

The following rates are allowed:—

On $25 .... TWO PER CENT.
On $100 .... THREE PER CENT.
On $300 and upwards .... FOUR PER CENT.

All orders, etc., should be sent to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVE FOR STAMPED CHECK

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHIL

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 810mwf

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

1 1f PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

8 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.

OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,

6 7 wf3m Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,
8 21 t 9 17 Secretary of the Interior.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1867.

The Senate and its Duty in Regard to the Cabinet.

The Constitution of the United States declares (Art. II, Sect. 2) that the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers whose appointment is not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."

The appointment of Cabinet officers stands upon precisely the same footing as that of all other officers. It requires "the advice and consent of the Senate." In the days when this instrument was framed nothing was known of the modern idea, that the heads of departments, those great officers who stand next to the Government itself, were to be the mere creatures of the President, appointed to suit his convenience and carry out his ideas, and bound to abdicate their own individuality and independence. Indeed, the Constitution knows nothing of a "Cabinet"—nothing of these "constitutional advisers" of the President, as they are sometimes called. It assumes that there may be "heads of departments," but it contains no provisions for the creating of such officers even, except in the general authority of Congress to establish offices "by law." This whole modern idea of a "Cabinet," as the peculiar property of the President, to be constituted solely according to his will, to hold office merely at his pleasure, to reflect his ideas, and support his policy, and to lay down their portfolios at his bidding, is utterly unknown to the Constitution, is unwarranted by either the letter or spirit of that instrument, and is anti-republican and dangerous in its tendencies. The heads of the departments are officers of the Government, not the mere creatures and conveniences of the President; their positions are "established by law," not the gratuity of the Executive; their functions are to aid in carrying out the laws, not to be mere looking-glasses, in which the President may see himself reflected in all his changing moods.

In accordance with this false and unconstitutional idea of the Cabinet, which makes it a Presidential *convenience* instead of the servant of the people, it is assumed that the Senate must practically abdicate its functions under the Constitution, and must, as a matter of course, give its advice and consent to the appointment of such persons for the heads of departments as the President may select. They are not to exercise a sound discretion in the matter, and to regard the great interests of the country, which may be involved, but are to grind out the Cabinet from just such a grist as the President may choose to bring to the mill. We think it high time that this notion were entirely abandoned, and that the Senate should resume its constitutional prerogative in the matter of these appointments, to the fullest extent. These officers should be looked upon in their true light as creatures of the law, not as appendages of the President, and they should be appointed to honestly and capably fulfil their duties under the law. There is no more reason why a Postmaster-General should be confirmed by the Senate, as a matter of course, upon his nomination by the President, than there is why a justice of the Supreme Court should.

But we shall be told that the Cabinet officers are the "constitutional *advisers*" of the President. The Constitution does not make them so. There is no reason why they should be so. The proper duties of a Postmaster-General have no more to do with his giving "constitutional advice" to the President than have those of the Chief Justice. Both are executive officers in the sense that they must assist in carrying out the laws. Neither has properly anything to do with giving constitutional advice to the President. Under this expression of giving "constitutional advice" lurks that other dangerous notion, that the Cabinet must agree in "policy" with the President. The President has no right to a policy. He is the Executive. His only duty is to execute, not to make, laws. Congress, as the direct representative of the people, is the supreme law-making power of the Government. It, and it alone, has the right to determine the governmental policy of the nation. The President has nothing to do with it. His pretending to have a policy at all is a direct breach of the entire spirit of the Constitution. His attempt to inaugurate a policy, to force it upon the country, to mould public sentiment to it by using his official power and patronage, are unconstitutional proceedings of the most flagrant and dangerous character, and are of themselves ample ground for impeachment. The very fact that he avows a policy and is endeavoring to force it on the country, is a sufficient reason why he should not be allowed to dictate to the Senate and to the country who shall constitute the heads of departments. Those great officers, with their vast and varied powers, should not be so much material in the hands of a treacherous and usurping Executive wherewith to override the Constitution. In a contest like that which has now arisen, fortunately hitherto unprecedented in the history of our Government, the Senate should not hesitate to wield its constitutional power to the utmost. No man, for any office, high or low, should be confirmed who does not stand by the policy of the people as opposed to that of the President—and that simply because the President has no right to a policy, and his assuming to have one is a direct attack upon the vital principle of the Government. If the present heads of departments shall resign, the Senate should utterly refuse to confirm their successors unless they are men acceptable to the country, and ready to carry out the will of the people as expressed by Congress. The Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, will of course remain at the head of his department. The others should be men of like stamp. If we must have harmony in the Cabinet, let it be harmony with the Constitution and with the people, and not with a faithless President who is attempting to override the Constitution and to defeat the expressed will of the people. We can conceive of no greater dereliction of duty on the part of the Senate than the confirmation of a Cabinet devoted to the unconstitutional, weak, and wicked policy of Andrew Johnson.

The Rupture Between the General and the President.

There can be little doubt that a rupture, open and probably violent, has taken place between the President and General Grant. Of course, direct information is unattainable, but the evidence is sufficient to convince us that at last Grant has thrown himself into the breach, and is seeking to defy and deter the President, having failed to convince him by argument. Looking at the proceedings since the removal of Mr. Stanton, such a conclusion seems inevitable. The President commands Grant to remove Sheridan, to which he replies with a letter so urgent as to almost approach resistance in opposition to the order. Overruled in his objections, he issues the order, with a proviso endorsing all that Sheridan had done, commanding Thomas to enforce all his predecessor's orders, and calling Sheridan to Washington. The sickness of Thomas prevents the order being carried into effect, and we may infer that Mr. Johnson again directed Grant to assign Hancock to the Fifth District. It is probable that Grant, having witnessed the storm of indignation which the removal of Sheridan has produced, determined not to lend himself to any such scheme as that of Mr. Johnson, and peremptorily refused to publish the new order. The President thereupon takes the unprecedented course of publishing the order himself. Nowhere do we find a parallel for such an action. It has always been through the Secretary of War that the orders to the army have been issued, and had Grant not absolutely refused, we cannot imagine any ground for the direct issue by the Chief Executive. The similar fate of the order relieving Sickles, and that removing Pope, shows us that the breach is wide and irreconcilable.

Now that it has occurred, the country can breathe more freely. The President is the most unpopular man in America; Grant is the most popular; and when a conflict occurs between the two, who can doubt the result? If the General persists in his refusal to assent to any removal, and declines to issue the necessary directions, there remains but one thing for Mr. Johnson to do to get his orders executed, and that is to relieve Grant of his Secretaryship. It may have been with this determination that Grant accepted the office, for now he stands a bulwark which can only be surmounted by removal. After disgracing Stanton, Sheridan, and Sickles, the President will have to do likewise with Grant. The General will have to be removed and some tool put in his place. But whether he can be removed is a doubtful question, as even his loss of the Secretaryship does not affect his supervising power over the District Commanders, and he properly interprets the law to mean that no one can remove them but himself. In his course, therefore, the Executive is confronted by an obstacle so imposing, backed by so powerful a popularity, and noted for an indomitable will, that we should not be surprised if, after all, Sheridan and Sickles should remain, despite the efforts of the recreant Executive at the White House.

What is Conservatism?—Mr. Thaddeus Stevens has written a powerful letter, in which he confesses his own ignorance of the meaning of the word "Conservatism." In this respect the "Great Commoner" is no worse off than most of the citizens of the United States. We profess ourselves to be completely at a loss to know what a "Conservative" is. But whatever it means, he very justly lays great blame on the "half-a-dozen Senators" to whom we owe the present difficulty. The timidity or the indifference of those Senators to the dangers to which the country was subjected by their action, can hardly be excused even on the plea of stupidity. This false spirit of "Conservatism" has now brought us to the very border of the greatest national danger, and if we are to interpret the meaning of the word from its result, we would define a "Conservative" as "one who, through cowardice or for personal ends, seeks to aid the subdued Rebels by opposing the loyal representatives of the people." This is as complete a definition as we can give.

Death of Farraday.—In the death of Professor Michael Farraday the scientific world has sustained a loss second only to that occurring when Humboldt and Cuvier died. Michael Farraday was born in 1794, and for thirty years has been ranked among the foremost chemists of Europe. His researches in electricity tended to give us the correct theory of the phenomena, and in all the varied departments of the science he excelled. He had won for himself a high reputation as a lecturer, and since 1835 had been employed by the Government of Great Britain. His name, preserved in many of his original experiments, will be perpetually familiar to all who study that science to which he devoted his intellect and his life.

The Address of the State Committee.

We need hardly call attention to the brief but powerful address of the Republican State Central Committee, to be found elsewhere in our columns. The events of the last few days have aroused the country to the perils which still surround us. The President makes an open issue with the people. The gallant heroes who led our people to victory on the bloody battle-fields of the Rebellion, are daily being insulted and disgraced by an Executive who has proved a traitor to the people who elected him. There is nothing left but to make a straight-out fight, and to teach this faithless Executive that the people are still true to the great principles which carried the nation so triumphantly through the late contest of arms. The spirit of the Rebellion still lives in the doctrines which gave it birth, and seeks to fortify itself in our courts of law and justice. This gives us a practical issue in Pennsylvania, and makes the contest this fall of the highest importance. The simple question is, Shall Judge Sharswood be elected as the State-Sovereignty-Andrew-Johnson candidate, or shall the Union party add to its previous glorious triumphs the election of the scholar, the patriot, and the jurist, Judge Williams?

A Philippic.—The New York *Tribune* to-day gives us a piece of philippic which is in Mr. Greeley's best style. We know of no writer in America who can abuse more heartily than the philosopher of the *Tribune*, and to-day he opens his vials of wrath on Mr. Johnson with a force which positively takes away the breath of the reader. He says:—

"Where will this end? The President means war. The country must stand and fight, or be defeated. We believe anything possible of Mr. Johnson. His administration is a record of deception, cunning, disloyalty—antagonism to the best interests of the country. He has made the administration of Buchanan respectable by showing a degradation to which even Mr. Buchanan could not sink. He has betrayed his party; he has betrayed his friends; he has betrayed his country. Nothing is left of his administration but a few miserable jobbers like those who hang around him, and a few wretched political adventurers like Black. The men who accepted contumely for his cause, like Seward, and Randall, and Welles, he is impatient to drive out of his Cabinet. The savage of Sahara is not insensible to the obligations of friendship; but even this no longer remains with Mr. Johnson."

The New York *Times*, conservative in all its utterances, gives a proper hint as to the evil effects of a Democratic success in our State at the coming election:—

"Repudiation is a word which we expressed regret the other day at seeing brought so much into the party wrangles now going on in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other Western States. But it is being used more and more, and with less and less concern—the Republicans charging it home upon their Democratic opponents at every possible opportunity, and the Democrats apparently growing less anxious to shield themselves from the imputation. There is no very great danger of the Democrats carrying Pennsylvania in the forthcoming judicial election, and there is much less likelihood of their carrying Ohio in the Gubernatorial election. But if they should carry either one of these States, or come very near carrying either one of them, the fact will not, under existing circumstances, *be calculated to increase public faith in the stability of our national credit.*"

Some Facts About Crime.—Some facts about crime in England and Wales have just been published in the Blue Book of judicial statistics for 1866. Compared with the previous year, the serious offenses show a decrease, while, probably, on account of more frequent application of summary jurisdiction, the minor offenses disposed of by magistrates show an increase. We learn that England has 23,728 policemen, who cost £1,827,105, being 478 constables and £78,647 more than the year before. The criminal classes "at large" are set down at 113,566, but of these, 33,101 are of the tramp and vagrant fraternity. Those not at large are 16,708 in local prisons, 7018 in convict establishments, and 3635 in reformatories. In England and Wales there are 20,249 houses of bad character. During the year there were 50,549 indictable offenses, in respect of which 27,190 persons were apprehended and committed. The murders numbered 131, being four less than the total of 1865. The attempts to murder were 45, and there were 679 cases of shooting, stabbing, etc.; 259 cases of manslaughter, 8 of attempts to procure miscarriage, 211 of concealment of birth, 155 of unnatural offenses, 257 of outrage, 322 of assaults with intent, etc., 272 of assaults and bodily harm, 207 of common assault, and 164 of assaults on "peace officers." There were 481,770 persons proceeded against summarily, and of these more than one-fourth were discharged.

Commencement at Oberlin College.

Oberlin, Ohio, August 27.—The annual commencement exercises of the Oberlin College began to-day. The address before the College literary societies was delivered last evening by President Haven, of the Michigan University, upon "Dreams and Dreaming." The *concio ad clerum* was preached this morning by Rev. S. C. Leonard. Twenty-two young ladies graduated from the ladies' department this afternoon. This evening the address before the alumni was delivered by Professor H. E. Whipple, of Hillsdale College. To-morrow occur the commencement exercises of the College and theological departments.

Brown University.

Brown University has had five presidents, and has graduated 2267 students. Of these 165 were graduated under Dr. Manning's administration; 227 under that of Dr. Maxcy; 693 under that of Dr. Messer; 818 under Dr. Wayland, and 369 under Dr. Sears. Of these, 583 have been ordained as preachers. One hundred and thirty of the students entered the Union army. Rhode Island is proud of the University, and well may be, for it is the best possession she has.

Yankees and Southern Men.

The *Oneida Circular* writes:—"The average Yankee is silent and inventive; he paints his house white, and finds a way to get on in the world. The average Southern man is garrulous and not given to discovery; if he is a Marylander, he paints his block house with a coat of whitewash; but he is never wholly prosperous. And why all this difference? We answer: The Yankee whittles; the Southerner doesn't."

Buttering the "Hub."

It was reported in the Boston papers that two hundred and thirty *tons* of butter came to that city from Vermont in a single day last week. Wasn't that a typographical slip? Did not the reporter write *tubs* instead of *tons*? If not, and if that immense quantity really did arrive, the "hub" must have needed a marvellous amount of greasing.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT PHIL KEARNEY.

Further Particulars of the Attack on Porter's Train, and the Gallant Defense by Major Powell—Fierce Fighting and Terrible Slaughter of Indians.

From the Omaha Daily Herald, August 23.

We have recently published the news of the attack on Porter's train near Phil Kearney, and the great battle which occurred there on the 2d of July. The arrival of Mr. Porter himself enables us to give full particulars of that bloody affair as from his own lips.

Mr. Porter's train was engaged hauling wood for Phil Kearney from two pineries, located within about four and a half miles of that post. On the outskirts of the border of the more northern portion of the timber the great bulk of Porter's oxen were detached from the wagons, grazing, under the care of eighteen teamsters. On the south, a half mile distant from a point midway between the two pineries, was another party in charge of other wagons. Between the two was an open tableland of rolling prairie. At this point was the corral, which had been modelled into a fort for defense in case of attack some days before. This was occupied by the gallant Powell, the ill-fated Jenness, twenty-three soldiers, and eighteen citizens. This corral was understood to be the base upon which the men were to retreat from the timber in case of attack.

The first attack was made at half-past 10 o'clock A. M., by from forty to fifty Indians, with the object of driving off the herd. The men drove back this party, but they were soon followed by increasing numbers, when they ran into the adjacent mountains, hotly pursued by the Indians until the pursuers had shot away their arrows, fighting as they retreated, and killing large numbers of the redskins. Simultaneously with this attack, another was made upon the men and herd in the small pinery, and upon the corral or central fort for defense, commanded by Powell. By this time the Indians were seen from Kearney pouring over in the direction from the adjacent hills towards the devoted band within it. On they came, first upon horseback, charging and yelling, in all their gorgeous war attire. They made three distinct and determined charges upon horseback, and were repulsed with great slaughter by the breech-loaders in the hands of the men fighting for their lives. They finally retreated to the hills, and stripping themselves entirely naked, and tying their horses to the timber, back they came afoot, not less than three thousand of the red devils surrounding the corral. For two hours and a half did the battle rage with incessant fury. To show the reckless bravery of the Indians, and the determined resistance of Powell and his beleaguered little force, it is a fact that scores of Indians were killed within ten paces of the corral—so near that it was impossible for the Indians to remove them to their hospital, which was in their rear near the timber. This locality is said to be red with the blood of their slain. Long had the battle waged with doubtful issue, when the timely arrival of Smith with reinforcements and a gun caused the Indians to slowly and suddenly retreat. The Indian loss is estimated by Powell and Porter to be at least three hundred. Our loss was the brave Jenness, who, by reckless bravery in refusing to lie down, was shot through the heart and instantly killed, and five soldiers. The loss of property is about $35,000, aside from the damages, which are at least $20,000 more—a fearful loss indeed. Every tribute of praise is paid to the cool and courageous intrepidity of Powell, Jenness, and the men who fought this bloody battle.

The Paris Exhibition to Close October 31.

Galignani of August 16 says:—

"The Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition has just issued a notice that the date of the 31st October, fixed for the closing, will be punctually observed. The materials of the palace and park will be shortly offered for sale, to be delivered as follows:—The aquaria, trees, shrubs, and vegetal soil on the 1st of November, and the iron work of the building by degrees, as the articles are removed, and at the latest on the 1st of January, 1868. A rumor which prevailed some time ago of the building being sold to Russia must be erroneous."

—The medical attendant of the Empress Charlotte at Tervueren, Dr. Bulkens, has written to the *Journal de Bruxelles* to deny some statements imputed to him concerning her Majesty's condition. He adds that since the Empress returned to Belgium her health has been steadily improving. The *Journal de Liége* contradicts the statements of the *Journal de Paris* as to the Empress Charlotte having been informed of the death of her husband, and states that her Majesty is still entirely ignorant of her sad bereavement.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

WEIGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.

A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 26 fsp

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.
Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street.
College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.
Evening sessions after September 15. [8 24 smwlm4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4pt

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.—TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed those who enter before SEPTEMBER 4. College now open. Students received at any time. Evening Sessions commence September 16 8 28 3t

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. [6 19wsém
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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. [8mw]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2403 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said tenth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of September, 1867.
By order of the Board.
8 26 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
August 21, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their Office, on MONDAY, the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
8 22 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Twenty-seventh Ward.
Subject to the Rules of the Union Republican Party. 8 23 5t

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
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LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
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GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [8 6 fmw4p

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NO CURE NO PAY.
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SUFFERERS, BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS.
There are no diseases treated with less success than
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GOUT.
The newly afflicted fly for sympathy to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effect, while sufferers for years repel the thought of ever being cured, and the cry of having unsuccessfully tried everything is everywhere heard. Yet a permanent cure has been discovered, after the study and practice of a life-time, by
DR. J. P. FITLER,
One of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty.
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GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY
Contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Iodides, Minerals, or Metals, or anything injurious.
All advice free of charge. Prepared at
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Advice gratis, sent by mail. [6 29 mwa 1fip

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8 28 5p No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

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THE RENOWNED HUMORIST,
THE RENOWNED HUMORIST,
In his Comic Portraitures.
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, September 2.
Tickets 50 cents. Children 25 cents. 8 28 4t

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by
J. L. CAPEN,
8 28 wfm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 12m4p

$12,000, $7000, $4000 AND $2000 TO LOAN on Mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 132 S. FOURTH Street. 8 28 3t

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13m4p

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET.
ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting, 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doyles, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Fant Suffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,
229 ABOVE RACE

1½ 1 YARD WIDE ALPACA POPLINS, $1·25.
1½ yard wide Alpaca Poplins, $1·50.
Corded Alpaca Poplins, 50 cents.
Good Black Alpacas, 40 and 50 cents.
Fine qualities Black Alpacas, 50 cents.
Fine Black Jure Mohairs, 75 cents to $1·00.
5-4 All-wool Delaines, 87½ cents, worth $1.
5-4 All-wool Delaines, $1, worth $1·25.
Fine quality colored Alpacas, 50 cents.

BLACK SILKS AT LOW PRICES.
Plain Silks, Choice Colors, $1·75 to $6.
A great variety of Plain and Fancy Silks.
1 case extra quality Calicoes, 12½ cents.
New styles of Calicoes, 15, 16, 18 cents.
Canton Flannels, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, 31 cents.
1 bale 1½ yard wide Unbleached Sheeting, 25 cents.
Good qualities Unbleached Muslins, 12½ to 20 cents.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins, 12½ to 25 cents.
5-4 Bleached Pillow-case Muslins, 22, 25, 28, 31 cents.
6-4 Bleached Pillow-case Muslins, 31, 37, 45 cents.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting Muslins, 56, 62, 65, 70 cents.

H. STEEL & SON,
11 NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH ST.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK,
100 Real Val. Lace Hdkfs., $3·25, great bargain.
Handsome Points Applique Lace Ruffles.
Black Real Thread Ruffles.
A new lot of Hamburg Embroideries.
500 Real Needle Work Dowlete Bands.
Reduced to close out.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 28 to 75 cents.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 37½ cents, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 28, 31, and 37 cents.
Mechanic Corsets, reduced.
French Whalebone Corsets, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Hoop Skirts, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Great reduction in Hoop Skirts previous to taking account of stock.
1 case more of Fine French Extract.
E. R. LEE.
Small lot of 4-4 French Chintz, at 37½ cents.
Large lot Real Morocco Wallets, from auction.
Turkey Morocco Portemonnaies, from auction.
8 23 E. R. LEE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
NOW OPEN,
10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4
BLANKETS,
ALL QUALITIES.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING
MUSLINS AND LINENS
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, A FULL ASSORTMENT,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES. [8 2 wam8rp

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
TO THE LADIES:
LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES
WHITE FOR BODIES.
These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.
10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 6 wfmsm

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

OUR NOMINATIONS.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS IN SESSION THIS MORNING.

Nominations for Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Sheriff, City Treasurer, City Commissioner, Register of Wills, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and State Legislature.

Pursuant to the regular programme, the delegate elections of the Republican party were held last evening, and this morning the successful candidates for these positions met in Convention in twenty-one different places. The results of these Conventions are given below:—

The City Convention.

At the opening of the doors of the Horticultural Hall this morning at the hour announced, the delegates of the Republican party to the City Convention, and their numerous friends, made their way into that place, and through the shower of tickets which is usually met with at such political gatherings, gained the interior. The numbers congregating at the City Convention were many, and the body of the hall was pretty well filled: the gathering, however, decreased when the temporary president required the withdrawal of all persons who were not delegates.

At a quarter past ten o'clock the delegates were called to order by William R. Leeds, Esq., Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee.

Order being restored, the Chairman appointed as temporary Secretaries John L. Hill and Joseph S. Allen, and as temporary Doorkeepers, Captain John McCullough, Richard Butler, Albert C. Roberts, and Daniel H. Lutz.

The business then in order was the reception of the credentials of the delegates of the different precincts in the various wards. The members of the Convention, no doubt, considering this part of the proceedings as of no particular import, kept up a running fire of individual nominations, and the usual amount of loud talk, amid which the chairman's voice could barely be distinguished.

There was a number of contested-seat cases. In calling over the list of the various precincts, the following were found to be thus in question:

Second Ward—Second Precinct.
Fourth Ward—First and Second Precincts.
Eleventh Ward—Sixth Precinct.
Fourteenth Ward—Second Precinct.
Sixteenth Ward—Third and Fifth Precincts.
Seventeenth Ward—Fourth Precinct.
Nineteenth Ward—Fourth, Fifth, and Tenth Precincts.
Twentieth Ward—First, Seventh, and Tenth Precincts.
Twenty-third Ward—Eighth Precinct.
Twenty-fifth Ward—Third Precinct.
Twenty-sixth Ward—Third and Tenth Precincts. In all eighteen.

The next business in order was the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, consisting of one member from each ward, the following being appointed:—

Ward.	Ward.
1. Harvey Money.	15. Edward Howell.
2. Joseph J. Watson.	16. Daniel Craig.
3. John R. Orr.	17. Enoch C. Renner.
4. John W. Callahan.	18. Joseph L. Allen.
5. James A. Phillips.	19. Levi Eldridge.
6. Charles W. Ridgway.	20. George Mellor.
7. Duff Matthews.	21. John B. Shoemaker.
8. William King.	22. A. P. Kayser.
9. Alfred Stimmel.	23. Samuel Bryan.
10. Lewis R. Hibberd.	24. Samuel Jamison.
11. Wm. E. Knight.	25. John C. Lees.
12. Wm. Andrews.	26. Samuel Goodall.
13. F. T. Walton.	27. S. D. Franklin.
14. Samuel Shields.	28. Charles Boothroyd.

A Committee on Permanent Organization, similar in number to that of the above was appointed, as follows:—

Wards.	Wards.
1. John B. Bowen.	15. Charles A. Miller.
2. James Humes.	16. Henry Whitesides.
3. John W. Winter.	17. Johnson Raoney.
4. George Barton.	18. Andrew Hague.
5. H. H. Dietz.	19. James Roans.
6. George Davis.	20. William F. Mickley.
7. Joseph Massey.	21. N. L. Jones.
8. J. McIntyre.	22. Thomas W. Wright.
9. James Roundtree	23. J. R. Sackett.
10. Wm. H. Woodward.	24. W. P Bechtol.
11. George Barkley.	25. Samuel H. Irwin.
12. Abraham Dunlap.	26. T. J. Watt.
13. C. J Hoffman.	27. George S. Ros.
14. Wm. H. Johnson.	28. R. T. Roberts.

The Committee withdrew, and upon motion the Convention adjourned to three o'clock this afternoon.

The Judicial Convention

assembled at 10 o'clock in the new Court House, on Sixth street, below Chesnut. It was called to order by William A. Bull, Esq., on whose nomination Peter A. Keyser was elected temporary Chairman. Mayer Sultsberger and Benjamin H. Haines were elected temporary Secretaries, and James Mitchell was appointed Door-keeper.

The delegations from the different wards were then instructed to present the name of one of their members to serve on the Committee on Credentials. Considerable confusion prevailed for a time, before this was accomplished. The committee was finally constituted as follows:—

Wards.	Wards.
1. H. C. Selby.	15. Charles E. Pancoast.
2. George M. Sandgram.	16. John G. Clothier.
3. L. T. Selby.	17. Wesley Stevenson.
4. Thomas N. McKeever.	18. William McNeeley.
5. J. S. Atkinson.	19. Joseph C. Furgerson.
6. Benj. M. Parris.	20. Dr. Ruth.
7. James L. Jones.	21. James M. Preston.
8. Thomas J. Worrel.	22. Joseph S. Berry.
9. John Monteith.	23. Harris J. Chilton.
10. F. H. Duffie.	24. J. Alexander Simpson.
11. James R. Taylor.	25. John J. Duke.
12. Henry Sidel.	26. Thomas Dallas.
13. John C. Nippes.	27. John W. Malone.
14. Jacob R. Massey.	28. T. L. Price.

A gentleman from the Twenty-sixth Ward asked for information as to whether the delegates should present their credentials to the Secretary, or to the Committee which had assembled in the ante-room. He further stated that there would probably be some contested seats. The Secretary was requested to read the rules on this point.

Simon Gratz, Esq., moved that a committee of five be appointed to report a permanent organization.

R. B. Ott moved to amend by inserting the word "seven" in the place of the word "five," which was lost, as well as the original motion.

Those persons who were not members of the Convention were then requested to retire.

A rambling discussion then took place as to the way in which the doorkeeper could discriminate between members and those who were not members. Several motions were made, but no definite conclusion was arrived at.

The Chairman stated that in accordance with the usual custom it became his duty to select seven gentlemen from among the delegates of the different Wards, to be a committee on contested seats, and he announced the following as constituting the committee:—

Wards.	Wards.
3. J. S. Atkinson.	23. Harris J. Chilton.
6. Benjamin M. Parris.	8. Thomas J. Worrell.
22. J. P. Barry.	12. Henry Sidel.
19. F. H. Duffey.	

The Committee on Credentials having been out about three-quarters of an hour, Charles H. Sidebotham moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon and confer with the committee, to ascertain if there was any likelihood of their reporting soon.

The motion prevailed, and the chairman appointed the following committee:—Charles H. Sidebotham, William R. Heins, and William H. Selby.

The above committee returned in about five minutes, and through their chairman stated the Committee on Credentials were ready to report. Dr. Ruth, the secretary of the committee, then read the report, stating that the precincts of the various wards were represented with the exception of two or three, these seats being contested.

The Committee on Contested seats were then instructed to examine into the claims of the contestants.

It was then moved and carried that a committee of five be appointed to report a permanent organization, the Chairman announcing the following as the Committee:—John Quincy Adams, James McManus, John L. Shoemaker, John Orr, and E. S. Campbell.

On motion of Leonard Fletcher, Esq., it was resolved that the Secretaries be instructed to have printed alphabetical lists prepared for the use of the members.

Mr. Stokes moved that the Convention take a recess until 2 o'clock, and that the different committees report at that time.

At the request of several delegates the motion was withdrawn, it being urged that a permanent organization should be effected first, and then an adjournment might take place to a specific hour for transacting the business of the Convention, several members being anxious to go out of town, and others desiring to return to their business avocations.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported as follows:—Sixth Precinct of the Eleventh Ward, contested by George W. Aikens and Mr. Meyers; unfavorable to both parties; vacancy. Fifth Precinct of the Nineteenth Ward, contested by John A. Erwiler and Henry Abrahams, in favor of Mr. Abrahams. Third Precinct of the Twenty-sixth Ward, contested by Robert B. Morrell and William Moran, in favor of Mr. Moran. Several motions were made to take a recess. A motion to adjourn until half past 2 o'clock was lost.

Thomas J. Worrell, Esq., moved that the Convention adjourn until 3 o'clock.

Mr. Bull objected, stating that it was contrary to the Rules governing the House of Representatives at Harrisburg.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following for officers of the Convention:—

President—William M. Bull.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wards.	Wards.
1. Jesse Bonost.	15. Joseph R. Markage.
2. Joseph M. Sangrand.	16. John B. Clothier.
3. Peter Glasgow.	17. Wesley Stevenson.
4. Alex. W. Wilkinshaw.	18. Jacob M. Davis.
5. John B. Kenney.	19. Earl Osler.
6. Ambrose Harkins, Sr.	20. Adam Martin.
7. Wm. P. Hacker.	21. Francis Lovering.
8. Simon Gratz.	22. James Dutton.
9. Louis W. Broomall.	23. Lester Camerly.
10. John M. Kennedy.	24. Louis Jack.
11. John Robinson.	25. John J. Duke.
12. James A. Grass.	26. Christian Bastien.
13. Joseph H. Collins.	27. Col. Wm. Lightford.
14. R. W. Fairfield.	28. Dr. J. F. Wilson.

Secretaries—Mayer Sultsberger, Benjamin H. Haines, Wm. R. Black, and Major Oscar Roberts.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Bull, upon taking the chair, said:—Gentlemen of the Convention—We are here as the representatives of the Republican party of the city of Philadelphia, assembled in Judicial Convention to make a judicial nomination.

I have no reason to believe that there is any gentleman in this Convention who intends to propose the name of another to be voted for, than that of a representative of this body. (Applause.) Did I think so, I might deem it my duty to caution you, at this time above all others, of the great danger that encompasses the integrity of the great Republican organization throughout the Union.

No one well-wisher of his country, no sincere loyal man in this Union, but could have shed tears this morning while reading the news from Washington.

Gentlemen, we have been betrayed. The great party which has sustained itself through the most causeless and iniquitous rebellion that ever disgraced the earth or shook high heaven, has been betrayed by him in whom they reposed the highest confidence.

Let us not then, in this connection, do injustice to those who sent us here by nominating any man of doubtful position through the late war or at the present day. We can and will elect our candidate, let him be who he may.

The Republican party of the city of Philadelphia are in the majority a few thousand, and they are not going to yield upon the pretense that no man can be found in their organization fit to fill the position of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. It is an insult to the Republican members of the Bar and to the constituency of the delegates present to say that there is but one man (and that we must go into another party to find him) fit to fill that office. I ask you to-day in your deliberations to be governed by the action that has heretofore governed all judicial conventions.

I see before me one or two who, sixteen years ago, sat with me in the first Judicial Convention that assembled in this county, when I, in connection with the late lamented ex-Alderman and ex-Sheriff John Thompson (who was a friend to you, and me, and everybody), never thought of putting in nomination any one but a Republican. Why should we do so now?

We are not here to discuss the merits of any man or set of men, and I shall not do so. I have the highest respect for the gentleman of whom some have spoken highly, and whose friends held a town-meeting yesterday to endorse him. Is it because a man does only that duty that he swears to perform that he is to be upheld and lauded, and the organization of this great Republican party that has more at stake than the support of any one man—is that to be frittered away for such a purpose? That is not all. If the members of this Convention do not do their duty—I think there is no danger but that they will—and a Democrat should be elected to fill the vacancy on this bench and the bench of the Supreme Court, it will be considered as the first fight in the great battle of 1868 for the Presidency, and the Democratic party will claim it as a triumph, no matter how many weak-kneed Republicans may have been led into its support. (Applause.) Vox populi vox Dei is the motto of the Democratic leaders. They know that unless they succeed in dividing us they have no hope of success.

Thanking you for your attention, and for the honor conferred upon me, I declare this Convention now organized for business.

Leonard Fletcher then offered the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas, The recent attempts of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to reinstate in their former condition and power the Rebels who attempted to subvert the principles of the Republican party; giving them all the rights and privileges which they formerly enjoyed, forgetting that their treasonable acts destroyed the lives of hundreds of thousands of patriots who fell in defense of their country, conclusively shows that it is the duty of the Republican party to maintain its principles in full vigor, which can only be effected by the pure and zealous support of those who openly espouse those principles; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Convention believe it to be their duty to nominate only such persons for its candidates as have been openly, avowedly and fully identified in all the principles of the Republican party.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our united and individual support to the nominee of this Convention. (Applause.) The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It was resolved that the Convention go into nomination for Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. James K. Findley, Esq., Hon. M. Russell Thayer and Henry I. King were then nominated.

A motion was made by some one to nominate the Hon. M. Russell Thayer by acclamation.

Several gentlemen stated that it was not in accordance with the rules of the Republican party.

A motion to proceed to ballot was withdrawn.

Several motions were then made to adjourn, and numerous amendments were made amid great noise and confusion. None of them prevailed.

General Joshua T. Owens then asked leave of the Convention to read a letter from Hon. M. Russell Thayer. Permission was given him, and he proceeded to read it, as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1867.—General Joshua T. Owen—Dear Sir:—Information which I have received induces me to believe that an erroneous impression exists in the minds of some of the delegates to the Republican Judicial Convention that I will be a candidate before the Convention for the nomination for the office of Judge of the Court of Cammon Pleas.

I have, whenever appealed to for information, uniformly said to my friends, including several members of the Convention, that I did not desire to be a candidate for the position referred to. While I esteem it an honor to have my name associated with an official situation so honorable and so responsible in its character, and while I return my sincere thanks to my friends, in the Convention and out of it, who are desirous of supporting me as a candidate, I beg leave to state that reasons exist which I need not now particularly refer to, but which are in themselves satisfactory to my own mind, led me to the conclusion that I must decline being a candidate for the nomination. If my name, therefore, should be placed before the Convention, I respectfully request that you will withdraw it, communicating at the same time my conclusion and this letter to the Convention. In doing this I beg leave to repeat that I am fully sensible of the honor which is implied in being a candidate of the Republican party for such a position, and I return my warmest thanks to all my friends who desire to confer upon me the nomination.

In order to avoid any possible misconstruction or any misapprehension of my own views and position, I desire to add that, if I may be allowed to do so, in my opinion the Convention should nominate a candidate who, while in all respects qualified, shall be, in his opinions and in his life, a true representative of the great principles of the Republican party.

By the nomination of a candidate hostile to their principles they would, in my judgment, abandon our true position, inflict a severe injury on the Republican party, and put in jeopardy the integrity of its organization and the triumph of the principles for which it is struggling. If these principles are to be maintained, if they are worthy of the great battle which has been fought to secure their ascendancy, it is desirable to perpetuate them now for the administration of the Government, it would be, in my opinion, unwise to surrender them to the keeping of their enemies. For one, therefore, I am in favor upon this occasion to stand by our principles and our organization, and of entrusting to Republicans alone the honor and responsibility of carrying the standard under which we marched. I remain, very truly yours,

M. RUSSELL THAYER.

General Owen then desired, in accordance with the request of Mr. Thayer, to withdraw that gentleman's name from the list of candidates.

A great deal of discussion then took place, and Gen. Owen was finally persuaded to withdraw the request.

The Convention then adjourned until half-past 2 o'clock.

The Third Senatorial Convention

met at the North Pennsylvania Hall, at Third and Willow streets, and nominated Joseph A. Bonham, Esq. The ballot stood as follows:—

Joseph A. Bonham	29
Isaac A. Sheppard	6
Fred. Dittman	6—12
Barnum's majority	17

The Hon. J. E. Ridgway was the member of the last Legislature for this District.

The Representative Conventions

assembled at 10 o'clock in the following places:

District.
1. S. W. corner of Sixth and Dickerson streets.
2. S E. cor. of Moyamensing avenue and Prime st.
3. Odd Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South streets.
4. O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets.
5. No. 603 Sansom street.
6. N. W. corner of Merrick and Market streets.
7. N. W. corner of Franklin and Buttonwood streets.
8. N. E. corner of Broad and Race streets.
9. N. W. corner of St. John and Buttonwood streets.
10. Corner of West and Coates streets.
11. Second street, above Beaver.
12. S. E. cor. of Frankford road and Belgrade street.
13. S. E. corner of Fifth and Thompson streets.
14. S. E. corner of Eleventh street and Girard avenue.
15. Amber and Ella streets.
16. Langstroth's Hall, Germantown.
17. S. W. corner of Frankford and Unity streets.
18. S. E. corner of Lancaster and Haverford avenues.

The nominations made are given below, as far as received, with the names of the members of the last session of the Legislature:—

Dist.	Candidate.	Old Member.
1.	George W. Ghegan	G. W. Ghegan, Rep.
2.	R. C. Tittermary	Wm. S. Gregory, Dem.
3.		Samuel Josephs, Dem.
4.	William W. Watt	W. W. Watt, Rep.
5.	Edmund S. Yard	Wm. B. Hood, Dem.
6.	Col. Chas. Keltner	James Freeborn, Rep.
7.	James Subers	James Subers, Rep.
8.	James V. Stokes	James N. Kerns, Rep.
9.		G. A. Quigley, Dem.
10.	E. W. Davis	E. W. Davis, Rep.
11.	W. J. Donohue	W. J. Donohue, Rep.
12.	Alex. Adaire	Alex. Adaire, Rep.
13.		Michael Mullen, Dem.
14.	George T. Thorn	W. M. Worrall, Rep.
15.	James Holgate	G. De Haven, Jr., Rep.
16.	Marshall Hong	D. Wallace, Rep.
17.	Watson Comley	Edward G. Lee, Rep.
18.	James N. Marks	J. N. Marks, Rep.

The Ward Conventions

will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, to make nominations, principally for City Councilmen, Aldermen, etc.

The different Conventions meet as follows:—

Wards.
1. Northeast corner Third and Greenwich streets.
2. Passyunk Road, below Washington street.
3. Queen street, below Third.
4. Fitzwater street, above Eighth.
5. New Market Hall, Second and Pine streets.
6. Second street, below Arch.
7. O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets.
8. Locust street, above Twelfth.
9. Northwest corner of Merrick and Market streets.
10. Northeast corner of Broad and Race streets.
11. Northwest corner of St. John and Buttonwood sts.
12. Fifth street, above Green.
13. Franklin and Buttonwood streets.
14. Spring Garden Hall.
15. Corner of West and Coates streets.
16. Second street, above Beaver.
17. Northwest corner of Front and Master streets.
18. Southeast corner Frankford road and Belgrade st.
19. Ella and Amber streets.
20. Southwest corner Eleventh street and Girard av.
21. Temperance Hall, Manayunk.
22. Langstroth's Hall, Germantown.
23. Southwest corner Frankford and Unity streets.
24. Thirty-fourth and Market streets.
25. Frankford road and Clearfield streets.
26. Passyunk road and Wharton street.

THE TENTH WARD DELEGATE ELECTIONS last evening were decidedly animated, the contest between the friends of Messrs. Joshua Spering and A. H. Franciscus, the rival candidates for the Select Council nomination, being very lively. The following is given as the result of the canvass:—

Precinct.	*Franciscus.*	*Spering.*
1	143	17
2	127	17
3	141	62
4	88	54
5	123	45
6	143	70
7	90	37
8	158	84
9	191	129
	1161	522
	522	
Majority for Franciscus	639	

ENTICING MARRIED MEN.—Mary Myers, a woman of about forty years, and quite prepossessing in her appearance, was arrested yesterday afternoon in Franklin Square, on the charge of enticing married men to her house in Duponceau street, above Locust. The accused won the attention of a married man yesterday, and the vigilant eye of the officer knowing the gentleman had no right to have his affections drawn from his better half followed the parties in question to the residence of Miss Myers. After remaining there for about an hour, the woman came out, when she was arrested and taken before Alderman Hurley, who held her to answer at court.

WHITE MAN BEATEN.—A white man who was passing along the neighborhood of Seventh and Mary streets last evening, was attacked and brutally beaten by two colored men. The disturbance drew together a crowd of men, boys, ragged-clad women and children, and the scene soon became very exciting. An officer hearing of the affair hastened to the spot, and took the assailants in charge. They had a hearing before Alderman Swift, and gave the names of Robert Gilleard and Shadrick Davis. The accused were both committed to answer for the offense.

AN ABORTIVE PRIZE-FIGHT transpired this morning at the Rope Ferry, "down in the Neck." The affair was a fizzle throughout, although such a result was not owing to the vigilance of the police. It is expected that a strong force of these vigilant functionaries will arrive on the ground this afternoon to arrest the principals in this affair, and their seconds. The fight was an old-fashioned rough-and-tumble arrangement, and lasted only fifteen minutes, to the intense disgust of the fancy gentlemen who had roused themselves long before day-break to be on the ground in season.

DISTURBANCE ON CHESNUT STREET.—Two men of distinction were arrested last evening at Ninth and Chesnut streets, on the charge of having committed an assault and battery on a Cuban gentleman. The affair being among gentlemen who have been respected caused much stir, and their arrest created no little talk among persons feeling an interest in them. The offending parties were taken to the Central Station, where they were locked up for a hearing, which took place this morning before Alderman Beitler, when the accused were held for a further hearing.

ATTACK WITH BRICKS.—Michael Cooley and Peter Mooney were before Alderman Swift this morning, on the charge of committing an assault and battery on a gentleman, at Eleventh and Sansom streets, last evening. It is alleged that the defendants threw bricks at the injured man, striking him in the back and other parts of the body, and thus unfitting him to attend properly to his duties. Cooley was committed in default of bail to answer at court, and Mooney obtained bail and was permitted to depart.

FOUNDLING.—Last night about 8 o'clock, as the officer was patrolling his beat at Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets, his attraction was drawn towards a neighboring door-step, by the cries of a child. On proceeding to the spot, he discovered that a white infant, dressed in a cleanly manner, had been left there by its unnatural parent. A crowd soon gathered around, and finally the little stranger was taken in charge by Mr. Jackson, who resides in the immediate locality, and provided for.

ROBBING PEACH CARS.—For some time past complaints have been made by peach traders of the depredations committed on the peach cars as they arrived at Gray's Ferry bridge. So serious has this evil become, that a posse of policemen were yesterday ordered to the spot to arrest persons who were found engaging in these depredations. On reaching the place in question they succeeded in arresting John Warren and John Curtain, who were taken before Alderman Maull and committed in default of bail to answer at Court.

CORONER'S VERDICT.—The Coroner's jury this morning rendered the following verdict in the case of the woman who was run down by a railway car and killed:—"That the said Wilhemina Deuble came to her death by being accidentally run over by car No. 54, of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, on Germantown road, above Thompson street, August 26, 1867."

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—August McCall and Edward O'Brin were before Alderman Jones this morning, on the charge of committing an assault and battery on Officer Kiel. They were required to enter bail in $800 to answer at Court.

MILL ON FIRE.—This afternoon, about quarter past twelve o'clock, the alarm of fire was caused by the burning of Clegg's mill, opposite Manayunk, in Montgomery county.

WE HAVE REDUCED ALL PRICES.
We have reduced all prices.
We have reduced all prices.
We have reduced all prices.
We have reduced all prices.
We have reduced all prices
Of our Summer Clothing to Close out Stock.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, will sell at their store, No. 506 Market street, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, August 29, commencing at 10 o'clock, a large and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc., to which they would call the special attention of the trade.

EARLY FALL.—See the new goods at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental. These garments are made of the most desirable materials and in the best manner.

THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT of all in regard to the handsome steel-plate engravings given those who purchase stock in aid of the Riverside Institute, is that these pictures are fully what they are represented to be, and worth more than is actually paid for the stock. Those who are different in opinion, should by all means visit the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, and examine for themselves. Every share of stock not only secures a fine engraving, but also guarantees one of the $300,000 worth of presents mentioned in the bills and pamphlets which will be sent or given to all who apply at the office, No. 1225 Chesnut street. Purchasers of stock can take their selection from eight different engravings, which are varied, and calculated to suit the tastes of all.

TORTURE.—Who would endure the torture arising from Chills and Fever, when it can be easily cured?

Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers, and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a trifle?

Who would wander like an uncertain shadow, never knowing what moment they may be prostrated?

Who would be a burden to himself and a burden to his friends, who are worn out in administering to his wants?

Who would live this life of agony when the great alterative and tonic,

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

can be obtained at the nearest village? This long established and justly renowned medicine has never been known to fail in a single case, and none but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure it at once, and save themselves from intense, life-long torture. Prepared after a long experience and deep study, it has received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes from every part of the country. To those who doubt its many virtues, all we can say is, TRY IT and judge for yourselves.

Every day letters pour in upon us, testifying to its great efficacy in curing Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Languor, Nausea, and similar ills.

"Poor Tom's a'cold."

How warm soe'er the genial sun
May look in kindness on the earth,
In Tom Jones' veins no cheering warmth
Dispels the gloomy sorrow of his soul.
Dyspepsia, like a goblin, hunts him down,
Ague, grim chamberlain, lights him to bed,
While Dullness, Vertigo, and Headache dire
With fiercer aches combine to make him groan.

Harken, Thomas, to instruction:
For all thy ills a remedy is found,
A panacea, certain, pleasant, sure,
Plantation Bitters—S. T.—1860—X.,
A wondrous tonic, made by Dr. Drake.

We presume "poor Tom's" case is not worse than hundreds who are cured daily by this wonderful medicine.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD OF ALL IMPURITIES and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all *Disorders of the Skin, the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organs, and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Cancer, etc.*, Dr. Jayne's Alterative is a standard curative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that before they reach the disease the patient is prostrated beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer, while eradicating the cause of his complaint.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

PHOTO-MINIATURES only $1, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards, or one large picture, $1. Call and examine specimens.

SOMETHING NEW.—Morse, No. 904 Arch street, has fresh daily, at his counters, a new Swiss Bun, only 30 cents per pound. Try it.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING—
Largest assortment
Best Styles
Lowest Prices.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, GENTS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
☞ Prices reduced on Summer Goods.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

BONNEY—PHILLIPS.—At the residence of Mrs. Neligh, Atlantic City, by the Mayor, D. W. Belisle, Mr. JAMES E. BONNEY to Miss MARY E., daughter of Captain John A. Phillips, all of Baltimore.

ROTTERILL—HOWARTH.—On Saturday, the 24th ultimo, by Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, Mr. DAVID ROTTERILL, of Crescentville, and Mrs. NANCY HOWARTH, of Olney.

HEATHER—ECCLESTON.—On the 17th of July, 1867, by Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. UZIAH HEATHER to Miss ANNIE M. ECCLESTON, all of this city.

DIED.

BIRELY.—On the morning of the 23d instant, JOHN BIRELY, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Penn Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 213 Richmond street, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. ***

DEVENNEY.—On the 27th instant, MARY E., daughter of Henry J. and Francis Devenney, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 515 S. Twenty-fourth street, on Friday morning, the 30th instant, at 8¼ o'clock.

ELKINTON.—On Monday morning, August 26, JOHN ELKINTON, son of the late Dr. Joseph P. Elkinton, in the 42d year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. L. Michener, No. 1808 N. Eleventh street, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

JONES.—On the morning of the 27th instant, PAUL JONES, in the 62d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, near Delanco, New Jersey, on Friday morning, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at Beverly M. E. Church, from thence to the Beverly Township Cemetery.

SCHELLENGER.—On the 28th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH SCHELLENGER, relict of the late Captain William Schellenger, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 Queen street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Fourth and Pine street Church. ***

UBER.—On the 26th instant, SOPHIA MARY, wife of Francis M. Uber, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1964 Wood street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18§p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 454 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

THIRD EDITION

SOUTHERN MILITARY COMMANDERS

Important Order of Gen. Grant

EXECUTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMANDS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, August 28—P. M.

The following order was issued this morning by General Grant:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 27, 1867.—First. The following orders have been received from the President:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1867.—Brevet Major-General Edward R. S. Canby is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Military District, created by the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department of the South, embracing the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. He will as soon as practicable relieve Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, and in assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments. Major-General Daniel E. Sickles is hereby relieved from the command of the Second Military District. The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Second. In pursuance of the forgegoing order of the President of the United States, Brevet Major-General Canby will, on receipt of the order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to Charleston, S. C., to relieve Major-General Sickles of the command of the Second Military District.

Third. Major-General Sickles, on being relieved, will repair to New York city, and report by letter to the Adjutant-General.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't-Gen.

The Fifth District.

The order from Grant to Hancock relieving Sheridan has not yet been published, but is expected this afternoon.

The Cabinet Crisis.

After the excitement of yesterday upon Cabinet matters there is a calm to-day, and matters are dull. Only a few visitors are at the White House, and among them none of distinction.

The Cabinet Troubles.

The *National Intelligencer* to-day says: "We have high authority for saying that the loose and sensational rumors which were circulated and which were reflected in some degree in the papers of last evening, about troubles in the Cabinet yesterday, are unfounded.

The fact of one member of the Cabinet retiring before the other, must naturally be of frequent occurrence. That General Grant came out of the White House some time before the other gentlemen yesterday, was to be ascribed to his business habits, rather than to any far-fetched and imaginary cause, when the session was protracted till towards the close of the business hours of the day."

From Boston.

BOSTON, August 28.—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday there was a lengthy argument on the motion of the counsel of Julius F. Hartwell, late Teller in the United States Treasurer's office, who is charged with embezzling public moneys by loaning them to the State street firm of Meller, Ward & Co. The principal ground taken by the counsel for the defense was that Hartwell was not, in the meaning of the law, an officer charged with the keeping and disbursement of public moneys. The Court overruled the motion, and Hartwell was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. Chief Justice Chase was present during a portion of the hearing.

The Health of Secretary Browning.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Secretary Browning attended a Cabinet meeting yesterday, but not having fully recovered from his sickness, this premature attention to business has again compelled him to keep his bed.

A Sunken Steamboat Raised.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—The steamboat Mary Ewen, recently sunk on Rising Sun bar, has been raised, and, having been repaired, is now running as a regular packet between Evansville and Cairo.

The Cuba's Mails.

BOSTON, August 28.—The mails and news bag by the steamship Cuba, which arrived last night from Liverpool, went south by this morning's train.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Arrived, steamship Moro Castle, from Havana.

Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—
1881s, 110¾@111.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 113¼@113¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 110⅜@110⅝.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅝@108.
United States 10-40s, 102⅝@102⅞.
August 7·30s, 107@107¼.
June and July 7·30s, 107¼@107½. Market heavy.
United States 5-20s are quoted in London, this afternoon, at 72⅞.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Cotton quiet at 27@27½c. Flour 10c lower; State, $7@11·20; Ohio, $8·50@11·50; Western, $7@12·90; Southern, $9·50@13·50; California, $12·75@13·75. Wheat firmer; sales of 5000 bushels—white Michigan, $2·40; amber, State, $2@2·30. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales of 37,000 bushels. Oats firmer; sales of 17,000 bushels at 78@80c. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork heavy; new mess, $23·20.

S. K. SMYTH. E. P. ADAIR.
SMYTH & ADAIR,
Practical Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Superior Silver-Plated Ware,
GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS,
FACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
(Up Stairs.)
WAREROOM, NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET
(Second Floor),
6 27thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

General Grant and His Stanton Letter.

FERNANDO WOOD WITH ANDREW JOHNSON.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, August 28.

General Grant and the Reporters.

The newspaper men visited General Grant and the President last night, to get the private letter of General Grant in relation to the removal of Secretary Stanton, for publication. General Grant said that he considered the injunction of secresy removed, but as a matter of official etiquette declined to give the letter for publication. The President declined to give the letter unless formally authorized to do so by General Grant.

Fernando Wood and the President.

Fernando Wood had a long interview with the President to-day.

Not to Resign.

Postmaster-General Randall has gone to New York on business, and will return to-morrow.

Yellow Fever.

In consequence of the ravages of yellow fever in New Orleans, an order has been issued directing that the troops be removed outside of the city limits.

From Canada.

TORONTO, August 28.—Great excitement prevails throughout Canada over the election in South Riding of Ontario, for a member of the first House of Commons of the new Dominion. The contest is between the Hon. George Brown, leader of the Opposition, and Thomas M. Gibbs, Esq., local candidate. On the first day's polling the vote was a tie. On the second day Mr. Gibbs had a majority of 70 out of 2500 votes cast.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Arrived, steamship Northern Light, from Bremen.

UNITED STATES TAXES ON PASTEBOARD.—We have been favored by William B. Elliott, Esq., Assessor of the Third District, Pennsylvania, with the following decision of the Internal Revenue Department in reference to "Pasteboard, or Card board."

The act of June 30, 1864, imposed on paper of all descriptions, including pasteboard, binders' board, and tarred paper for roofing and other purposes, a tax of three per cent.

The act of July 13, 1866, exempted tarred paper for roofing purposes, and printing paper of all descriptions. The same act imposed on paper not otherwise herein provided for a tax of three per cent., making no mention of pasteboard, or binders' board.

The act of March 2, 1867, extended the exemption, and included binders' board, but neither exempts pasteboard or cardboard, nor specially provides for taxing them.

Pasteboard, if not specially exempted, must be taxable, and if not specially provided for it must be taxed under the general provisions of the ninety-fourth section. It is, therefore, clear that pasteboard, or cardboard, being neither specially provided for nor exempt, is liable, under the general provision of the ninety-fourth section, to a tax of five per centum ad valorem.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 28

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200 City 6s, New.......101¾	100 sh 13th & 15th..b60. 20
$500 Union Cl Bs....... 19	100 sh Read R......b10. 52
$2500 Sch N 6s, '82....... 74½	9 sh Morris C Pf......110
2 sh Leh N stk....s5. 46	

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 1 series.......102¾	$1000 Leh 6s '84........... 87¾
$2000 Pa R 1m 6s....... 99½	100 sh Maple Shade...94·100
$1000 do....... 99¾	17 sh Cam & Am.......127
$300 City 6s, New.......101½	100 sh Cata Prf........... 28¼
$4000 C & Am '89....s5.. 88¾	20 sh Leh V R........... 57¾

☞ DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 1867.
The ordinance regulating the Department of Water requires that all premises upon which the rents remain unpaid on the 1st day of September will be deprived of the water, and the amount sued for, with two dollars added for the expense of cutting off, and all premises in arrears will be deprived of the water until the same is paid.
8 28 3t GEORGE F. KEYSER, Register.

BRANDS, WITH SOLID OR MOVABLE Letters, for burning names on tools, furnished to order at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

HAT, COAT, CLOAK, AND WARDROBE Hooks, of iron or brass, and a variety of shapes, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PATENT BALANCES, SPRING BALANCES, and several sizes of Scales and Weights, suitable for family or store use, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 13§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 6§

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6mSp] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS,
3 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10§ EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p§

LONDON AMUSEMENTS.

From the Galaxy for August.

London, that vast storehouse of misery, does not contain a being more miserable than the French tourist. The Frenchman, as a rule, does not travel beyond the limits of the French language; but sometimes an adventurous individual determines that he will visit England; his friends attempt to dissuade him, but in vain; they represent to him the absence of the sun, the eternity of the rain, the perils of hypochondria and suicide. He buttons up his coat to his chin, strikes his breast with his extended palm (like the gorilla, French version), and declares, with the air of a man destined for Timbuctoo, that he has pledged himself that he must go. Stirred by a speech on the left, or an article by De Girardin, he desires to visit a free people, and to observe with his own eyes those institutions which are envied and admired by the Liberals of Paris.

Armed with a huge umbrella and a *Guide de Londres*, he finds his way at once to Leicester Square in obedience to a mysterious but undeviating law. In Paris, London is celebrated for its squares. If you say "How beautiful they are, the Boulevards!" the polite Parisian responds, "Ah, mon Dieu, but we have them not, your squares." No doubt, as our friend is being jolted along to his place of destination, he pictures to himself a square surrounded by beautiful buildings, and enclosing a lovely garden in its midst. Shady walks, a fountain, marble nymphs, pretty nurse-maids, innocent children, lovers walking in well-assorted pairs, and perhaps, who knows? some charming woman, with blue eyes, of course, walking there alone—the woman who is not loved, who is not understood, who hates her husband, as all properly constituted French heroines do, and who sighs for some congenial heart. But he is rudely awakened by finding himself in Leicester Square itself. Around him are dingy dwelling-houses, and still dingier hotels. The tawdry Alhambra attracts, but does not please the eye. The centre of the square is covered with a rank, unwholesome looking grass, and is evidently the dust-heap of the neighborhood, while a mutilated equestrian statue prepares him for the monstrosities of British art.

He takes up his lodgings in a very bad and dear hotel. He pays for his *vin ordinaire* the price of *vin fin de Bordeaux*. He sits down to a *table d'hôte* in company with a few dull counting-house clerks, and with gentlemen of questionable, or, rather, unquestionable character. They attempt to draw him into dominoes or billiards; he resists and flies into the gloomy streets; he strolls up and down Regent street for a little while; but presently the shops are closed, the street is interred in darkness, and phantoms, which resemble his own countrywomen, pursue him through the shades. He rushes to the opera, and is refused admission because he is not dressed in black; to the House of Commons, but cannot get in without an order; to the theatre, where he does not understand a word; he searches in vain for the brilliant cafés which his mind associates with great cities. He returns to his hotel dejected, and foul insects prey upon him as he sleeps.

The next day he discovers a square which more nearly realizes his beau ideal. The blue-eyed goddess is there. He tries to enter, but the gate is locked; these agreeable retreats are reserved for people who have houses in the square. Perhaps, though he cannot go in, the goddess may come out; he ogles her; she calmly blows the nose of her youngest child.

He tries the streets again; attempts to *flâner*, but is jostled by sturdy Britons who pass him at the rate of four miles an hour; he loses his way; becomes entangled in a labyrinth of hideous streets; is pointed at, screamed at, followed with laughter by dirty children; at a sharp corner he finds himself in the middle of a group, is hustled and deprived of his watched and chain, his handkerchief, his breast-pin, and his pocket-book. Overcome by despair, he leans against a lamp-post, and abandons himself to memories of happier days; a policeman touches him on the shoulder, and orders him to "move on."

He goes to the Park at 3 o'clock. It is the wrong hour, and there is not a soul there. Finally he puts himself under the charge of a *valet de place*, hastens through Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, the Tower, the Thames Tunnel, the National Gallery, and the British Museum, and returns to Paris, where he relates to his *confrères* of the *café* his impressions of English life, and his imaginary *bonnes fortunes* with a young miss.

The American who visits Europe should regard London simply as a museum, a manufactory, a dock-yard; as an emporium of industry; as a monument of ancient history. If he wishes to amuse himself he should go at once to Paris, or should try to enter London society. Amusements there are in London, and such as there are shall be described. But English life is, properly speaking, a life of interiors, while Paris life is a fête out of doors. In Paris the man of pleasure requires a purse, and that is all. In London he must bring letters of introduction (*and* a purse), or he will fall under the blue devils in a month.

What are the amusements of the man of fashion? He resides in London three months only in the year—May, June, July. He rises late and breakfasts at his lodgings or the club. His table is covered with small pink notes, highly scented, or huge quadrilateral envelopes, enclosing gilded cards. After breakfast he writes his answers. At twelve o'clock his groom comes round with his horse. He rides in Rotton Row till two, now joining one group, now another. He is then carried off to luncheon. In the afternoon he pays his morning calls, looks in at his tailor's, his jeweller's, or his bank, and perhaps at an *après-midi* to the Park again at six; returns to his lodgings, is dressed by his valet, and is whirled off to a dinner party, to the opera, to a ball, and usually contrives to get to bed by five, or, at all events, by six A. M. These are his regular engagements, and they occupy all his time; he finds it difficult to read the morning journals or the new novel.

The man about town is a grade lower in the social scale. He does not know so many people, or, as is too frequently the case with young men, he detests the duties of refined and fashionable life. He rides in the Park sometimes, but not often if it throws him into contact with his relatives. He plays at whist and billiards in his club. He strolls up and down the Burlington Arcade. He lounges in cigar shops. If he has sporting tastes, he chews a straw at Tattersall's in the afternoon, attends a sparring match at Nat Langham's, or hangs in breathless excitement over a rat-pit. He "does" the Ratcliff Highway with detectives; frequents the Alhambra; and is an *habitué* at Cremorne. He indulges in late suppers, and "goes the rounds," as he calls it, among restaurants and *cafés*, which open after midnight. He indulges in most vices, excepting drunkenness, which is out of fashion. He is capable of enjoying the Derby, and is usually in the military profession. Sometimes he blooms into the man of fashion. Sometimes he congeals into marriage and respectability; but generally he runs head-over-ears in debt, and goes to the bad.

In the Derby week London is inundated with squires, gentlemen farmers, undergraduates truant from the universities, officers from Aldershot and country quarters. Every kind of amusement which British ingenuity can invent is catered for their benefit; but the list of them is by no means large.

First and foremost comes Cremorne. It is a huge garden, brilliantly lighted, and decorated, it is needlessly to say, in excessively bad taste. It contains a theatre, in which the entertainments are chiefly of a ballet character; the ballet is second rate, but the corps is numerous and very thinly clothed. There is also a circus, some American bowling-alleys, a fortune-teller in a grotto, and a variety of booths, such as may be seen in a country fair. In the centre of the garden is a large platform; a fine band of music plays, and a few couples waltz over the wilderness of boards in an isolated, melancholy kind of way. The promenade is perfectly correct, and an elegant, well-dressed crowd walk interminably round and round; there is much beauty, and the toilets are magnificent; the salutations which are exchanged are rather familiar, and sometimes the laughter is a little loud: otherwise the unskilled observer might imagine that he had entered the *beau monde*.

Such is Cremorne; a Jardin Mabille without the *cancan;* which is the "Hamlet" without the Prince. Forget that it is dissolute, and it becomes extremely dull; its entertainments are stupid; its suppers are detestable; there is no gapety; no medium between the most rigid decorum and frantic riot.

During the last twenty years London has been gradually keeping better hours. In the days of Pierce Egan's "Tom and Jerry," and of the mad Lord Waterford, the young bucks used to go to the Finish in Covent Garden, polished off a watchman or two in the gray dusk of early morn, and had seldom bagged their last knocker before daylight. Less than ten years ago there were cider cellars and coal holes in which minstrel entertainments, *posés plastiques* and other delicate amusements used to be prolonged till two, three, or even four A. M. But these gradually died away, and five years ago the only places open to the homeless wanderer were the restaurant saloons, significantly called night-houses, and one casino in the neighborhood of Oxford street, which was opened at one, and in which dancing was prolonged till six; which was very select, and to which it was necessary to go in evening dress.

These establishments were not allowed to retail wine, beer, or spirituous drinks; but under their refreshment license they could be open till any hour, and they easily managed to evade the law.

It was done thus:—Two gentlemen, we will suppose, find themselves on their way home from a party in the neighborhood of Princes street, Leicester square. They are suddenly seized with a desire to drink champagne. They go to No. 3, and tap gently at the door. A little wicket is opened, and the aperture is filled with an uneasy, blood-shot eye. It settles into calmness as it surveys the white cravat: the door is opened: they go in; before them a long passage and another door, guarded by another porter. "All right, Tom," says the first porter: and the second door is opened. They enter a large saloon lined with red velvet divans; counters at both ends; supper rooms at the sides; champagne bottles popping, silk gowns rustling. *Spurgeon!* cries a voice. A waiter closely resembling that justly celebrated preacher attends the summons. *A gin sling and a glass of cold pale! Satan!* cries another voice: and a man with black, elf locks dancing round his forehead appears. *A bottle of fizz!*

In the midst of this scene a bell rings. Bottles and glasses disappear from the counters into unknown depths. Satan and Spurgeon run wildly to and fro. In a minute the marble tables are bare. The door opens, and two policemen enter the room, look round them supinely, and vanish amid derisive laughter; and the play goes on.

But—I think it was in 1862—a certain police magistrate of rigid morals determined that this sort of thing should be put a stop to. An act of Parliament was passed condemning all refreshment rooms to be closed at 1 A. M. The policement were ordered to enforce the law, it has been enforced; and marvellous has been the result. Previously, London displayed a spectacle, without its parallel in this wicked world. Often in broad daylight, on a summer's morning, the Haymarket would be crowded with a class of persons who do not appear to advantage at such an hour, and a large majority of whom would be intoxicated, more or less. But now, at 2 o'clock the streets are deserted, and nearly every one in bed. This measure of reform pleased all parties; immorality lost nothing by it, and decorum gained a good deal; which, of course, is a very satisfactory state of things.

The music hall is also a growth of modern times. Young men can remember when Evans' was the only place where one could eat one's supper to the sound of music; but only middle-aged men can recall the Evans' of the past; the cozy little room, with its snug corners and its literary coteries, celebrated by Thackeray (as the Dust-Hole) in the "Newcomes." But the days in which the company could take part in the entertainment passed by. The little room gave place to a spacious hall, with private boxes darkly screened, but behind which fair faces could sometimes be dimly seen, and a gallery of theatrical paintings, second only to the collection in the Garrick, lined the walls. Then came the era of Paddy Green, with his jovial red face, and his hospitable snuff-box, and his merry, familiar, oft-repeated jokes. But as huge building sprang up in Holborn, and his reign was at an end.

Weston's Music Hall prepared the way for the Alhambra, as Evans' prepared the way for Weston's. At Evans', choristers from Westminster Abbey used to sing glees; there was some good "comic talent" usually engaged, and sometimes an Indian juggler. Everything was rigidly proper: the element that shocked the good old Colonel was left behind in the old Dust-Hole. But Weston's went a step further than this. Evans' was a kind of club. The supper and company was the first thing: the entertainment was the second. But in Weston's it was just the reverse. Everybody, it is true, drank, smoked, or supped for the good of the establishment; but they paid for their seats as well, which at Evans' they did not. At Evans' the kidneys were irreproachable: at Weston's everything was vile. He centred his energies upon the stage. Here the inimitable Mackney first sang: here sprang into celebrity the immortal Cure. Here selections from operas were first bestowed upon a public which disdained to pay more than sixpence for its evening's entertainment. A great hit was made, and rival establishments came into life; the Oxford, the Canterbury, and finally the Alhambra Palace.

It was found that hundreds of young men preferred the music hall, where they could smoke and drink during the performance, to the heat, discomfort, and abstinence of the theatre. E. T. Smith, determined to make the music hall as close an imitation of the theatre as he could within the law. He introduced the ballet and other entertainments of a semi-dramatic character. The theatrical lessees sued him at law for encroaching on their privileges, but the Alhambra won the day; and lately a Parliamentary committee has been sitting to determine whether music halls and theatres should not be placed upon an equal footing. As I observed in a previous article, if this be done, the play-going public will in all probability be better served.

The man of fashion, therefore, in London goes only to one place of public amusement—the Italian opera. This institution has also undergone a revolution during the second quarter of the present century.

Those who have had sufficient curiosity to read the fashionable novel which Walter Scott drove from its pedestal, and which Dickens has buried in oblivion, must have remarked that the opera is there always spoken of with a kind of awe, second only to that which is excited by the name of Almack's. The nabob who came from India with a bran new fortune, the country cousin who aspired to fashionable life, the young lady who had just come out, are represented as looking forward with a trembling heart to their first night at the opera. For in those days the opera was scarcely open to the public; admission could only be procured by vouchers; the entertainment was monopolized by subscribers and their personal friends. There were no cheap seats; the gallery was reserved for servants. If an "outsider," to use a vulgar but expressive word, ventured within those sacred precincts, he felt as if he had entered a private house without an invitation. Everybody seemed to know everybody else: the crush room was a *rout:* the private boxes "received."

But gradually the middle class rose into life: a class enriched by the Peninsular war, resembling the "shoddy" aristocracy, which is now infesting the hotels of Paris; Almack's fell, and the opera followed its example—as far as the exclusives were concerned.

It is still the fashion to subscribe, to be sure, and all persons of quality go to the opera, except the ladies in the set of the devout Lord Shaftesbury. But the rigors of price and of the toilet have been relaxed. In the amphitheatre stalls you may have a good seat for half a guinea, and go dressed as you please; and the gallery is only half a crown. The opera is much better than it used to be—that is to say, the orchestra is better, the *mise en scène* is infinitely better, the accommodations are better, the programme of the season is richer and more varied. If we have no one equal to Alboni, Catalani, Rubini, and Lablache, that is the accident of age; but the best singers in Europe are engaged, and the Italian opera in London is, without comparison, the best in the world.

The new system of the opera has undoubtedly been of service to civilization; it has spread a taste for music among clerks and shopkeepers' wives, who first went to the opera to see the lords and ladies in the boxes, and who remain to be enchanted with Rossini and Mozart. The music halls, in a humbler way, have probably done something of the same kind. The working man who used formerly to go to his club in the tavern parlor, and fuddle himself over beer and politics, now takes his wife and children to these places of entertainment, which degrade the taste of the playgoer, but which are at all events superior to the pothouse.

The amusements of the lowest classes are of a similar kind. They have their theatres and their music halls, which are cheaper, and the companies of which are composed usually of the superannuated and the novice. The lowest form of theatre is the *penny gaff*, where half-pence are thrown, instead of bouquets, on the stage; and where it is not uncommon for the leading gentleman to resent some pleasantry from the pit by offering to "have it out" with his critic upon the stage. The Ratcliffe Highway is a street in the neighborhood of Whitechapel, devoted to amusement. It is frequented almost exclusively by sailors, and rivals the celebrated streets of the same kind which are among the sights of Rotterdam and Hamburg. Almost every house is a dancing or singing saloon; and after a south wind has filled the ports, the scene is sufficiently remarkable to be witnessed once.

There is one event, and only one, which brings all classes of Londoners into contract with one another on terms of equality, and on neutral ground. The Derby Day resembles the Saturnalia of the Remans, and the French Carnival. It is a day devoted to the most absolute license, and to the wildest mirth. The road from London to the Epsom Downs is literally a mass of moving vehicles. The tinker in his spring-cart casts a critical eye upon the duke who passes him driving four-in-hand, and makes caustic remarks upon his equipage or his attire. His grace or his friends condescendingly rejoin, and penny flour-bags are sportively exchanged. All distinctions are levelled: the only person who can drive to the Derby without being "chaffed" is the heir-apparent to the throne. He is regarded rather as something to be looked at with curiosity, like the horses in the Paddock; and frequently on the course an individual in the humbler walks of life will leave his friends and stroll towards the grand stand, announcing that he's "just going to have a squint at Wales."

It must be acknowledged that the workingmen who go to the Derby do not display the "monastic virtues" which Lord Houghton has politely ascribed to them; their buffoonery is of the grossest description; so much so that it is impossible to take a lady to the Derby. Their pleasantries, too, are without geniality: they are marked by excessive bitterness. Mr. Tom Hughes, who in a letter to the *Tribune* accounted for the frequency of colliery explosions by the fact that miners are generally without a vote, would no doubt assert that their defects are to be attributed to the same cause. But these are really the defects of the English character. English fun and English wit are naturally coarse and cruel.

It is certainly a more pleasing sight, in my humble opinion, to see a French or Italian crowd on a great holiday, than to go to Epsom. In the latter case the merriment seems forced; it is like that of actors on the stage; it is loud and boisterous, but unreal, as if it had to be "kept up;" till drunkenness steps in, when it becomes more expansive, and character is displayed. It would seem that the uncultivated British mind requires an artificial stimulant of a strong kind: take the agricultural laborer, for example; he is taciturn, sullen, and dull. Drink a pot or two of ale with him, and you find him rich in sly humor and in quaint proverbs and expressions.

One race is just like another so far as the horses are concerned; but the Derby Day stands by itself. As the moment of the great race approaches it is awful to contemplate that enormus crowd—the carriages massed in hundreds together; the great, black, moving crowd; the tiers of faces in the grand stand. A bell rings; the multitude surges and divides; a green road appears in their midst; far in the distance can be seen the prancing horses, and the gay colors of the jockeys. A bill rings, and there is a mighty shout; the horses gallop a few yards; then silence, and a laugh; it is a false start. Then the shout is raised again; the horses are seen to start; they disappear behind the hill; they reappear; the colors can now be plainly seen: there is a yell from many thousand throats; on they come, a cloud of yellow dust rising from their hoofs; they pass like a flash of light and with a sound like that of a rushing wind. Another yell, louder than ever, but not from all; then silence, and a scattering of the compact mass. Carrier pigeons fill the air; horses are harnessed; the cries of the cake-sellers are raised again; the organ-grinders begin to play; the negro minstrels dance and sing; all goes on as merrily as before. But the Derby is over, and the great event of the year has passed: fortunes have been won and lost. There are men who, as they return along the crowded road, must chaff the costermongers and drink champagne with their companions, while one thought strikes eternally upon their brains—*settling day*. There are men who, as they return with laughter on their lips, are contemplating with a firm mind the new life which they must soon begin to lead. "How shall I ever be able to tell *her?* It is not all gone, to be sure, and in five years, if I work hard, I may put myself all right. But poor Ned! he will have to leave school, and Julia must go out as a nursery governess, I suppose."

And there are men more miserable still, who, as they laugh and sing, are looking out upon the wilderness of hopeless poverty through which, when this day has passed, when their debts of honor have been discharged, they must wander cold and hungry till they die. And there are others who cannot discharge those debts; who have no green spot whereon to rest their eyes: around them is the deep, black, inexorable sea; but death cannot save them from dishonor, nor a crime expiate a fraud.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
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8 16 fmwts30

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Principal and Interest Payable in New York in Gold Coin.

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$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·80	Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00

$1,045,050 par. Market value...$1,070,280·75
Cost, $1,030,552·05.

Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.	
Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,540·00
	$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 1 t12 31]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867......$1,763,267·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25§

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw§ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, MO., August 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 907 North MAIN Street, St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage,—

72,000 Great Coats (footmen's).
58,000 Great Coats (horsemen's).
50,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (blue).
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328 Knit Jackets.
18,680 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
89,425 Knit Shirts.
6,945 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 Pairs Boots.
16,653 Pairs Bootees.
12,880 Pairs Trowsers (footmen's).
15,600 Pairs Trowsers (horsemen's).
50,000 Haversacks.
50,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,500 Woollen Blankets.
20,000 Pick Axes.
15,400 Pick Axe Handles.

These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down, the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper
8 19 13t United States Army.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's Stores and Horse Medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, September 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—

108 lbs. ingot copper,	90 coal oil lamps,
575 coal oil burners,	5,000 table legs,
4000 tin cups,	17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
2500 lbs. iron wire,	7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,	14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, etc.,
103 carpenters', etc., clamps,	110 wagon saddle-trees,
7679 lbs. oil tanned leather,	210 wrenches, Government pattern,
846 lbs. sole leather,	
2483 lbs. oakum,	
177 lbs. Mica,	9 gang saws,
216 lbs. packing hemp,	244 yds. paper muslin,
271 spools W. and B. thread,	1,382 ft. linen hose,
8100 ft. coil chain,	200 ft. gutta percha tubing.

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,	300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. calomel,	100 lbs. alum,
100 lbs. sugar lead,	362 lbs. glauber salts,
546 lbs. sulphur,	100 lbs. epsom salts,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,	100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,	
39 lbs. iodide potassa,	56 lbs. cream tartar.

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, etc. etc.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, etc. Red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, etc. etc.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of General C. H. Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MOORE,
8 17 13t Bvt. Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
OFFER IN
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT
REDUCED PRICES.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation to Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1§ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 18§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M, arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 19 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·50

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing MONDAY, August 26, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail.
3·00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

9.00 A. M. Morning Mail.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing MONDAY, August 26, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 11·30 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1·00 P. M.,	3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·30 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1·50 A. M and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8§

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·20 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington, Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M. Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·35 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,
NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET
And supply yourselves with
STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.

All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 6§f

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FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, August 28
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, August 31
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, September 7
ETNA	Wednesday, September 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Wednesday, September 14

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7§ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
STAR OF THE UNION, (1075 tons,) Captain T. H. Cooksey.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, September 7, from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port September 7.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA, will leave for the above port on Saturday, August 31, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, Sept. 5th, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON..............CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES..........CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, September 3, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia.
6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1§

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

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912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

22 6m VANKIRK & CO

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

WINNEMORE.

PREPARATIONS FOR HIS EXECUTION TO-MORROW.

Murder of Mrs. Dorcas Magilton, for Which He is to Suffer Death.

His Trial, Imprisonment, and Strange Demeanor.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The murder of Mrs. Dorcas Magilton at midday in her own house, on the 25th of April last, was surrounded by circumstances of such peculiar atrocity, that the leading events of the crime are still fresh in the minds of the people. To-morrow morning, if the law is permitted to take its course, George W. Winnemore will suffer death by hanging, in expiation for this bloody deed.

The Prisoner

is a native of this city, and about twenty-two years of age. About fifteen years ago his father, the late Philip Winnemore, held the position of High Constable for some time. Young Winnemore, however, appears to have passed his early days in idleness, or something worse, and says that all the schooling he received did not extend through a single year. What knowledge he has acquired, he "picked up as he went along through the world," to use his own words. Disagreements with members of his family led to his frequent departure from home, and on his last return he considered his treatment so unkind that he again left, determined upon returning no more. He entered the regular army, and for some time was engaged in service upon the plains. In the latter part of March last he was discharge found from the army, and soon found himself in this city again. He took lodgings at the Monitor House, No. 205 South Front street, kept by Adam Meneck. His means soon ran short, and the proprietor expostulated with him on the subject of his accumulated board-bill. Finally, on the 24th of April, Winnemore asked Meneck if he would not let his bill run on a little longer. He was told that he could remain that night, but that unless he paid the next day he could stay no longer. He then said to the landlord that he expected on the following day to see a brother, from whom he could obtain some money. Winnemore had been stopping at the Monitor House for more than two weeks at this time, and until within a few days previous he had paid for his meals as he ate them. On the previous Saturday, April 20, while Mr. Meneck was shaving, Winnemore offered to lend him a razor, which he did. This razor was of peculiar construction, the blade being long and narrow, and bevelled off on one side only, like a chisel: from which peculiarities Mr. Meneck was able to identify it subsequently.

The Murdered Woman,

Mrs. Dorcas Magilton, was sixty-two years of age at the time of her death. With her husband, Mr. Adam Magilton, who is also well advanced in years, she resided in a small brick house two stories and a half in height, at No. 1309 Shippen street. Winnemore had made her acquaintance a year or so before, having been invited to the house by a mutual friend, who was on visiting terms with the Magilton family. Mrs. Magilton was a devoted spiritualist, and so was Winnemore. This was the bond which drew them together, and for the purpose of attending "circles" Winnemore was often at the house. He became, in fact, almost like a member of the family, and according to all accounts, Mrs. Magilton's treatment of him was as kind as if she had been his own mother.

Their Spiritual Relations.

It appears, however, that their relations were somewhat disturbed by the spirits. Mrs. Magilton pretended to paint under the influence of spirits. The pictures which she produced were about two hundred in number, and were said by her to represent diseases and certain plants which cured them. These pictures had a strange and unaccountable influence over Winnemore, which he himself has described in the following words:—

"First they made me shudder, and cold chills ran all through me. I felt as though I could get up and tear them all to pieces. As soon as I looked at them I felt very strange and wild. At times I would leave her house on account of them, and sometimes I would leave other houses when I saw them. There were times when I could go into a house where they were and not feel their influence until I looked at them. At other times the mere thought of them would make me feel bad, and I could tell that they were in the house without seeing them. If any person tried to hold me, I wanted to fight, and felt as though I could knock them down. I was conscious at the time, but could not control my feelings. These pictures would not affect me so much sometimes, especially when two certain persons (we omit their names) were present. These two persons were at a great many circles at Mrs. Magilton's house; I very seldom attended a circle without one or both of them being present. At one time I was at a house where I knew there were some of the pictures. I did not see them, but knew they were in the room. There was a three-cornered stand, filled with little relics, in the room, and I felt like kicking it to pieces. I left the house on this account."

But this appears to have been the only cause of disturbance between them. In other respects they seem to have been in perfect harmony, even as far as the spirits were concerned. Mrs. Magilton's belief was somewhat peculiar. She professed to be under the control of a legion of curious spirits, whom she styled Arabs and Chinese. When she and Winnemore were sitting in a room together, the latter says that he could see millions of them as soon as Mrs. Magilton commenced to talk about them. "I never saw the like of them before," he said; "she called them Arabs and Chinese, but they did not look like them, nor like any pictures of men that I have ever seen. They were dressed in uniform like an army. They had a large white band, about four inches wide, tied around their heads to keep their hair back. They wore white shirts and blue breeches. They had at their side large scimetars about three feet long, which were curved like a cheese-knife. They carried long spears in their hands."

The Murder,

as already stated, occurred on Thursday, April 25, the day following the one on which Winnemore's landlord, Adam Meneck, had the last conversation with him concerning his arrears for board. Winnemore had been frequenting the house of the Magiltons as much as usual just previous to the terrible affair. On this day Mr. Magilton started out about 6 o'clock in the morning, and did not return to the house until 9 o'clock, when he found Mrs. Magilton alone, although it is said that Winnemore had meanwhile visited the house. Mr. Magilton left the house again, after remaining indoors about half an hour, and was absent until half past 12 o'clock. About 2 o'clock he left the house for the third time on that fatal day, this time taking a pair of spectacles to a neighboring jeweller, for repairs.

It was about three o'clock when Adam Magilton again stepped up to the front door of his house, and found that it was fastened on the inside. He tried his dead-latch key, but it would not work; then he rapped upon the door with his open hand, and stepped aside, raised the window and put his spectacles in. Just as he did so the door was thrown open, and George W. Winnemore confronted him.

"Some one has been here and murdered your wife," was the astonishing intelligence communicated to the unhappy husband by Winnemore, as soon as the door was closed behind him.

"George, it must have been you who murdered her, as you are alone here," replied Adam Magilton, almost speechless with horror.

Winnemore had placed his hand on Magilton's shoulder, and thus they walked together to the rear room, where but an hour before Mr. Magilton had left his wife sitting in a rocking-chair, occupied with her knitting. As he now entered the same room a ghastly and sickening spectacle encountered his gaze. The chair in which Mrs. Magilton had been sitting was overthrown, and lying bottom upwards. On the floor by its side, and near a small table, lay the body of Mrs. Magilton. As she lay upon her back, a large deep gash in her throat was visible, and several wounds upon her head. Near the body on the floor lay a hammer belonging to Mr. Magilton, stained with clots of blood. The crimson fluid was scattered over the floor, and one stream of it had trickled entirely across the room. On the table near the body of the murdered woman lay a copy of a spiritual paper called the *Banner of Light*, and by its side was the hat of Winnemore.

The Arrest of Winnemore

followed soon after. After showing Mr. Magilton into the room where his murdered wife lay, he went out of the house, and at Thirteenth and Fitzwater streets encountered Officer James McCullen, Sr., to whom he communicated the news. The two hastened to the house, where a number of persons soon collected. After they entered, Mr. Magilton said he wished he had some one to go for his daughter, who lived near. Winnemore volunteered, but before he had gone a quarter of a square from the house he was arrested by Officer James McCullen, Jr., taken back to the house and there searched, and then conducted to the Station House. The proofs of his guilt accumulated fast. In a pocket of the prisoner was found a sum of money, the principal portion of which was two two-dollar bills, and on the previous day Mrs. Magilton had received from her son-in-law that amount of money, although only a ten-cent note was found in her wallet. The attention of an officer was also attracted by a small clot of blood in the yard in the rear of the house. This led to a search of the locality, and in the well of the neighboring privy was found a razor which was identified by Adam Meneck as the one Winnemore had loaned to him a few days before. Among the latter's effects was found a small journal or diary, in which were several letters addressed to his friends. Among these was the following, which led to the belief that the unhappy man contemplated making way with himself at the end:—

"PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1867.

"To my Friends:—This sad calamity is caused by my enemies—those who were my pretended friends. I have been accused of many things which are utterly false. God knows I am innocent of them. This note is intended especially for M. M. of this city, although I forgive them for what they have done. I prefer death to dishonor, for it rests as a stigma on my name and character, and would for years. I have tried to bear with all, but it bears me down with trouble. I now bid all earthly friends and enemies farewell in this life. Let the past be forgotten.

"Yours in truth, GEORGE WINNEMORE."

The Prisoner's Story,

as told at the time of his arrest and repeated subsequently, was to this effect:—After leaving Mr. Magilton's house in the morning, he walked out beyond Fairmount Park a couple of miles, and returning, sat for some time in the Park, engaged in reading and looking at people fishing. As he came down town he passed the Academy of Natural Sciences, near where he heard a person inquire the hour of a man who was told that it was three o'clock. He then proceeded down Broad street to Shippen, and thence to the house of the Magiltons. He knocked at the front door, but no one responded, and finding it unfastened, he pushed it open and entered. On going into the back room, he there discovered the lifeless body of Mrs. Magilton. He started back to the front door, which he locked, that he might search the house undisturbed. Just as he was crossing the front parlor, to proceed on his search, he heard Mr. Magilton at the window, and at once unlocked the door to admit him. As to the razor, he said that the one found on the premises was not his. After Adam Meneck had shaved himself with the one loaned him, he placed it on a shelf behind the bar, where it was found a day or two afterwards by Winnemore. The handle was then broken and the blade notched, which so angered the owner that he threw it into the street.

Such is the story on the truth of which the unfortunate man has insisted from first to last.

The Trial.

The murder of Mrs. Magilton, following, as it did, close upon the trial and conviction of Gottleib Williams for the perpetration of a crime which was almost identical with it in details, as well as in outline, created considerable excitement in the community, and there was a loud outcry made for a speedy trial and punishment of the culprit. The murder was committed on Thursday, April 25, and on Friday of the week following, May 3, Winnemore was placed on trial. As he had no counsel, Damon Y. Kilgore, Esq., was appointed by the Court to represent his interests. H. R. Warriner, Esq. was selected by Mr. Kilgore to assist him in the defense, and together these two worked steadily and zealously to secure the acquittal of their client. This term of the Court was held by Judges Brewster and Pierce, and the prosecution was conducted by William B. Mann, Esq., District Attorney, assisted by T. Bradford Dwight, Esq. The regular panel and a special venire of fifty were exhausted before the jury-box was full, it being necessary to order a second special venire of twenty-five for the twelfth juryman. Two days were exhausted by this, and on Monday, May 6, the case was opened by the prosecution. The first material witness was Adam Magilton, the husband of the murdered woman. The counsel for the defense had, on the Saturday previous, endeavored to have his testimony rejected, on the ground that he was an infidel, and had no religious belief. Several witnesses had been called on this point, and much vague and unsatisfactory testimony elicited; but it was finally proved that, on the day after the murder, Mr Magilton had asserted his belief that "God was a just God, and would not have allowed this thing (the murder) to occur."

The testimony elicited for the prosecution, in addition to what has been substantially given, showed that at a few minutes after 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of the murder, Winnemore had stopped to inquire the time at the corner of Broad and Shippen streets; and that, at about ten minutes after 2 o'clock, he was seen standing on the door-steps of the Magilton's residence. He was not seen to enter the house at that time, but the woman who saw him on the step testified that he disappeared while her eyes were turned for a moment, and yet could not have gone up or down the street without attracting her attention immediately afterwards.

The defense claimed that the prisoner had been afflicted with epileptic fits ever since he was three years of age; that he was of a very melancholy temperament, and had several times attempted to take his own life; that he was laboring under strange hallucinations concerning the Indians, by whose spirits he thought he was surrounded; that he frequently acted in a very foolish manner, as if insane, and yet was always harmless. A number of witnesses were examined as to the causes and effects of insanity, the main effort of the counsel for the defense being to prove that the prisoner was at times so demented as to be an irresponsible agent. Mrs. Eliza Wright, who keeps a store at No. 2572 Callowhill street, likewise testified that she saw and conversed with Winnemore at her store, as late as twenty or twenty-five minutes past two o'clock on the afternoon of the murder.

Two days were occupied in addresses by the counsel, and on the 10th of May, the fifteenth day after the commission of the murder, the case was given to the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, after being out about two hours. This verdict was received by the prisoner with the utmost indifference. Indeed, he had comported himself throughout the trial as if it were a proceeding which concerned him not the least. Now and then, however, he would manifest a slight interest in what was going on about him, but only momentarily.

Efforts to Save the Prisoner.

On May 13 Messrs. Kilgore and Warriner, the prisoner's counsel, filed a motion for a new trial, alleging the following reasons in support of it:—

1. That the Court erred in not giving the defendant "opportunity to procure the attendance of witnesses necessary for his defense, and who were not within reach of the process of the Court."
2. That the Court erred in overruling the challenge to James Hamel, a juror.
3. That the Court erred in admitting the testimony of Adam Magilton.
4. That the verdict is against the law, the evidence, and the weight of the evidence.
5. That "the insanity of the defendant" was of such a nature, "even during the progress of the trial, as to prevent proper consultation with him by his counsel."
6. After-discovered evidence.

These propositions were subsequently argued at length, and on June 15 Judge Brewster, in a long and exhaustive opinion, overruled the motion. The prisoner was then asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, to which he responded as follows:—

"One reason is, because I am entirely innocent of the crime with which I am charged. It was a person I would have laid down my life to protect. Another thing is, that razor never belonged to me. I can take my solemn oath before heaven that it was never in my possession. That money, they said, was found in my inside coat-pocket. It was not so; it was in my outside pocket, and was a part of the money I had when I came from the West. It was stated by Officer McCullum that I washed my hands at the hydrant. The officer asked me if I had been in the yard, and I told him I had not. He spoke several times to me in the cell, and told me not to deny it; I told him I had not, and yet he says I told him I did. I told Mr. McCullum when I was going down that I had blood on my finger by touching her face, and he asked me how I had got it off, and I told him I spit on my finger. These were the very words I used. I am willing to suffer what is charged against me. It is not a death to me. It is the disgrace to my mother and family. It's no disgrace to me. I thank God that my innocence will hold me up at the last hour, for I never did it. I believe that is all an innocent man could say."

Judge Brewster then pronounced the sentence of the Court, prefacing it by the following remarks:—

"I shall utter no words of reproach, nor add to the pain of your present position by any allusion to the circumstances of your crime. I would rather that the few sentences I have to address to you should not be words of condemnation, but expressions of tender and of solemn admonition. Let me remind you, then, that the few days remaining to you of this life should be devoted to earnest supplications for mercy. Seek the counsel of devout men. Approach with them the throne of the Great Judge; implore His forgiveness in the earnestness of a broken heart—in the contrition of a sincere repentance, and in the faith of a Saviour whose mercy is all-sufficient, even to the washing away of blood."

But even then the counsel of the unfortunate man did not relax their efforts in his behalf. An application was made to the Supreme Court for a writ bringing the case up for review before the highest judicial tribunal in the Commonwealth. This, also, was denied, in an opinion which was filed by Judge Thompson on the 15th of July. There was but one more resort—an appeal for mercy to the Governor. A lengthy document, reviewing the whole case, was prepared by the counsel of Winnemore, and laid before the Governor. It bore the date of July 24, and was first published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of August 8. This document concluded with the following words:—

"For the reasons above set forth, every one of which is founded upon the evidence as given in the trial of the cause, the conviction has forced itself upon our mind that the prisoner never deliberately planned, or consciously committed, the crime of which he has been convicted, and to execute upon him the extreme penalty of the law would therefore be an act of cruelty, not of justice. Such it unquestionably would be if our conviction has the foundation of truth. We would not multiply words. We put the case and the evidence before your Excellency, in full reliance upon your sense of justice, your sentiment of mercy, and your calm, settled purpose to do, without fear or favor, what your head and heart dictate to be right."

But it was all in vain, and a few days afterwards Governor Geary affixed his signature to the death warrant, appointing Thursday, August 29th, as the day of the execution.

The counsel of the unhappy man, however, were not disposed to give up their efforts to save his life, and a few days since three prominent physicians visited Winnemore in his cell. After some conversation with the condemned man, they drew up the following memorial to Governor Geary, which was forwarded to him on Monday last:—

"PHILADELPHIA, 23d August, 1867.—The undersigned, all of whom have been engaged for many years in the care of the insane, have this day, at the request of Damon Y. Kilgore, had an interview with George W. Winnemore, and in consequence thereof we beg leave to make the following statement:—Winnemore now, and probably for some time past, shows indications of an abnormal state of mind—of a mental condition which may be attributable to the epileptic fits to which he has been subject from infancy. In regard to its degree and kind, we feel unable to speak exactly, because an interview, though prolonged to between two and three hours, was not sufficient for the purpose.

"We would also state that epilepsy, especially when of long duration, oftener than otherwise, impairs the mental powers, sometimes in one way, sometimes in another, and therefore, whenever an epileptic is charged with crime, nothing less than an exhaustive investigation of his history and all the circumstances of the case can remove all suspicion that the crime may have been committed in one of those abnormal conditions that are so often the sequel of epilepsy.

"In consideration of these facts, therefore, we respectfully pray your Excellency to stay his execution for a few weeks, in order that a deliberate scientific investigation of Winnemore's case may be made by the undersigned.

"ISAAC RAY, late Superintendent of the Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I.

"J. H. WORTHINGTON, M. D., Superintendent of Friends' Asylum for Insane, Philadelphia.

"S. PRESTON JONES, M. D., Assistant Physician, Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane."

Winnemore Preparing for His Fate.

On Tuesday, July 30th, the death-warrant arrived in this city, and in the absence of Sheriff Henry C. Howell, J. E. Salter, Esq., his Solicitor, proceeded to the prison quarters of Winnemore, and there communicated to him the mournful intelligence that his doom was fixed. The prisoner, however, evinced no emotion whatever, but simply muttered "yes! yes!" at intervals, and stared the messenger of death in the face. He was then reminded that he had less than a month's time in which to prepare for another world, to which he replied:—"I am now prepared for the change, and have been. I have nothing to live for, and I do not wish to live."

The prisoner was told that there was no possible chance for a reprieve, pardon, or postponement; but even this intelligence did not move him, except to the declaration that he looked for nothing of the kind. "But," he said, "after I am laid in my grave, this murder will come out, and prove my entire innocence."

Previous to this time, Winnemore had refused to consult a spiritual adviser. It was supposed, however, that he would now yield this point, and consent to receive the consolations of the Christian religion. But when the matter was broached, he repeated his determination to hold out to the end without the assistance of a clergyman. A few days after this, two representatives of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, in company with Mr. Kilgore, waited upon him in his cell, for the purpose of inquiring into his reasons for such an unusual course. The result of the interview has already been given at length in these columns, and needs no detailed repetition. We insert only what was said by the prisoner in reference to his refusal to admit a clergyman to his cell:—

"I was aware that, when I refused a clergyman, it would prejudice the minds of a great many against me. I did not wish to misrepresent myself before the public by asking a clergyman, when I knew that he could not do me any good. His presence would have a strong tendency to disturb my mind, for I feel confident that I know as much of the spirit-world as they do. I have been there often while living upon this earth. They could tell me that there was such a world, but I know there is, because I have been there. It would not make me doubt the existence of such a world, if everybody should deny it, for I would not doubt what my eyes have seen and what my heart believes. I have no enmity whatever against any member of the profession; I have no hard feelings against any one."

At the conclusion of this conversation, Winnemore said:—

"Since the reading of my death-warrant I have felt happier and more contented than ever in my life."

He has prepared for the use of Mr. Kilgore a sketch of his life, from which we have already published a number of extracts. Among them is the following, which well expresses the condition of his mind, and the feeling with which he has awaited his fate:—

"Those I loved on earth have come back to me and controlled me very often. I have in my cell been able to see those I love around me. They did not weep or look discouraged, for they know I would soon be with them, and are waiting to waft me to my mansion above. I have seen my own home, where I will be in a few days, there to be in company with those whom I loved on earth, and with some I never saw on earth, who have kept me and surrounded me with their bright influences. While I had no friends here at one time, I had plenty of invisible ones—visible to me, but not to all. I do not leave this world friendless."

The Last Few Days

have been passed by the prisoner in much the same manner as all the time since his trial. He continues cheerful, but shows no change in his moral or spiritual condition, and still refuses the presence of a clergyman in his cell. When it was remarked in his presence yesterday that his time was very short, he replied that it was not too short for him, as he had no fear of death whatever, and wished the last moment was even nearer at hand. When Mr. Kilgore said to him that all his efforts to secure a delay in his execution had been unsuccessful, and that it would be advisable for him to relinquish all hope of a reprieve, he replied that he did not anticipate one, and did not wish it. A visitor remarked that in his opinion capital punishment ought to be done away with, and imprisonment for life substituted; but to this Winnemore strongly demurred, asserting that he would rather be hung at any time than be locked up for life, and if his sentence should be commuted to the latter he would be sorely disappointed.

He further said that before they could cut his body down from the gallows he would be looking at it in the spirit. And when he was thus set free from the earth, one of the first things he intended to do was to appear at night at the bedside of the District Attorney, and make him "pull the bed-clothes over his head." He likewise intends to pay spiritual attention to a number of people in the city, including several of the members of the press, in return, we presume, for fancied wrongs or slights suffered by him.

This afternoon the final arrangements for the execution will be completed, under the superintendence of Henry C. Howell, Esq., High Sheriff. At ten o'clock to-morrow morning, the persons who are to be present at the execution will enter the prison. The strict rule which has hitherto been observed will be adhered to, and none except the Sheriff's assistants, the jury, the prisoner's counsel, and a few representatives of the press, will be admitted to witness the execution.

The Crops of 1867.

It is yet too early to make anything like accurate calculations as to the amount of the crops of this season. The effect of the drought on the Western corn, and of the army worm on the Southern cotton, is yet very uncertain. A rough guess may, however, be made, which will give some general idea of the amount of our agricultural products. Something of this kind we find in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, which is ordinarily very well informed on such subjects. It compiles the following table:—

Crops in 1860.		*Estimated Crops in 1867.*	
Cotton, bales	4,676,000	Cotton, bales	2,500,000
Wheat, bush	173,104,924	Wheat, bush.	272,500,000
Corn	838,792,740	Corn	1,300,000,000
Rye	21,101,380	Rye	27,000,000
Oats	172,643,185	Oats	230,000,000
Barley	15,825,898	Barley	21,000,000
Buckwheat	17,571,818	Buckwheat	23,000,000
Potatoes, bu	111,148,867	Potatoes	155,000,000
Butter, lbs	450,681,372	Butter, lbs	542,000,000
Cheese	106,663,927	Cheese	142,000,000
Rice	137,167,032	Rice	50,000,000
Tobacco	434,200,464	Tobacco	350,000,000
Cane Sugar	240,962,000	Cane Sugar	69,800,000
Hay, tons	13,382,642	Hay	31,000,000

According to this table, our agricultural products will be about forty per cent. greater than in the very prosperous season of 1860. If we compare values, the result is still more favorable to 1867. The greatest advance, of course, has been in the price of cotton, but nearly all the more important products sell for more now than in 1860, even on a gold basis. In spite of protracted rains on the Atlantic slope, of the army worm in the Southern States, of dry weather in the interior, and of the disturbed and unsettled condition of ten States, we are blessed with a yield of the great staples which will prevent famine and serious suffering during the coming season in the Southern States, and will make the more prosperous States in the North and West better able to meet the burdens of an unnecessarily oppressive taxation.

—A fire broke out August 9 in an oil and lamp warehouse at Bordeaux, France, in the occupation of M. Huart. It appears that one of the men belonging to the establishment happened to spill in the cellar some petroleum, and another, in endeavoring to wipe up the oil, set fire to some of the inflammable materials about, and the flames spread instantaneously. Assistance was immediately forthcoming, and after an hour's labor the conflagration was got under where the danger seemed greatest. But at that moment a frightful explosion of petroleum and gas took place, blowing up the cellar, and injuring a great number of persons in the street above. Not fewer than eighty were more or less wounded, and some of them severely. Thirteen of the firemen had to be taken to the hospital, badly burnt, as well as ten soldiers of the 81st Regiment.

—A pamphlet, published at Florence, entitled "Napoleon III and the Ghost of Maximilian," has been seized by the Italian authorities.

A Gentle Whisper to Mothers.

If unfortunately you have lost your own teeth by neglect or mismanagement, take care that your daughters do not suffer the same penalty from the same cause. See to it that they brush their teeth regularly and thoroughly with SOZODONT, and thereby you will insure them sound and serviceable sets as long as they live. 8

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We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

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THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

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Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

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Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

WANTS.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN of family, who has had much experience, a position as Secretary or Treasurer of some stable institution; or as a Collector or Financial Agent. To any institution or person desiring the above, he can bring the highest and most satisfactory testimony in regard to character and capability, and the faithful performance of every duty. A note addressed to "Reliable," at this Office, will be attended to. 8 27 3t

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—A BROWN HORSE, with white forelegs, and a white spot on the forehead. Any person having him in his possession, or knowing of his whereabouts, will please leave information at No. 1888 SPRING Street, above the Richmond Station House. [8 28 2t*] GEO. SCHWEITZER.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN for $200, No. 848, in favor of Joshua Martin. A reward will be paid if left at No. 1701 N. FRONT Street. 7 31 wefm2t*

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THE MISSES DE CHARMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1616 FILBERT Street, will be reopened on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, by MISS CARRIE S. BURNHAM.

THE COURSE OF STUDY, in addition to the branches heretofore taught, will include Latin, German, Elocution, and Vocal Music.

A MINERALOGICAL CABINET has been secured, and frequent Lectures upon Mineralogy, Botany, Astronomy, and other Natural Sciences will be given free of charge.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, in all departments, will be given so as to enable the pupil to think and acquire for herself; and, as mental power depends so much upon the physical condition, CALISTHENIC EXERCISES will be given daily, free of charge, either in the open air or in the well-ventilated school-room.

See circulars at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, Bulletin Building. 8 1stuw15t

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master. 8 16fmw18t

HAMILTON INSTITUTE—DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, commences its next session on MONDAY, September 9. For circulars containing particulars apply at the School.

8 26 12t P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce.

The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.

J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal. 8 24 1m*

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2.

W. J. HORSTMANN, Vice President.

8 17 3w P. P. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867.

NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS.

CHINCHILLA, ESQUIMAUX, AND DUFFLE BEAVERS, CLOTHS, DOESKINS,

AND

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

All of which we offer to the Trade at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FIRST PREMIUM!

PARIS EXPOSITION.

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S

WATCHES.

THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

6 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A DESIRABLE Lot, centrally located in the City of Burlington, N. J., containing 2½ acres, suitable for a factory or foundry. Address A. W. ALLEN, No. 140 MAIN Street, BURLINGTON, N. J.

8 21 12t

GERMANTOWN. — SEVERAL DESIRABLE Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession. W. H. STOKES, Insurance Office, Germantown.

8 8 1m*

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus. Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

8 m8p

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertiliser for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

8 6mw3p

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

August 29, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, about 1900 cases prime Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear. To which the early attention of the trade is called.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

August 29, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [8 23 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday morning,

August 30, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on 4 months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on morning of sale. [8 24 5t

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE DRY GOODS DEALERS.

First very large and most attractive special package sale of

SAXONY-WOVEN DRESS GOODS,

on a credit of four months. At 11 o'clock

On Monday, September 2, 1867,

by order of Messrs. Schnieder Brothers, of New York, 200 CASES SAXONY-WOVEN DRESS GOODS, of their own well-known manufacture, comprising a most extensive and beautifully assorted selection.

It will be to the interest of every dress-goods buyer to attend this sale, as it will be, no doubt, the largest and most imposing display of this class of goods this season in Philadelphia, the entire offering being arranged in packages for wholesale trade. [8 27 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

September 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [8 28 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND Dining-Room Furniture, large and fine French Plate Mirrors, Rosewood Piano-Forte, Iron Chests, Refrigerators, handsome Brussels Carpets, etc.

On Thursday Morning.

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, a very excellent assortment of furniture.

PRINTING PRESS.

Also, superior printing press, in order. [8 27 2t

STOCKS, ETC.

On Tuesday,

September 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, without reserve—

517 shares Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry (Spruce and Pine) Passenger Railway Company.

165 shares Shamokin Coal Company.

REAL ESTATE SALE, September 3.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Brower, minors.—DWELLING, Richmond street, between the Frankford road and Shackamaxon street.

BUSINESS LOCATION—Large and valuable building and large lot, known as the "Ninth United Presbyterian Church," Nos. 2005, 2007, and 2009 N. Second street, 54 feet front, 169 feet deep to Palethorp street, two fronts. Immediate possession.

VERY VALUABLE HOTEL and large lot, known as the "Abbey," Township line road, near the Wissahickon. $1000 may remain.

Peremptory Sale—For account of whom it may concern—OIL LANDS. 200 acres, West Virginia. Sale absolute.

BUSINESS LOCATION—Four-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2 S. Fifth street, north of Spruce street.

Three-story Brick STORE AND DWELLING, No. 1776 Callowhill street, east of Fifteenth. Immediate possession.

COUNTRY PLACE, 3½ acres, Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey.

Three-story Brick DWELLING, No. 1706 Vasey street, between Spruce and Pine streets.

Three-story Brick DWELLING, No. 1614 Shippen street, west of Sixteenth.

BUILDING LOT, Dauphin street, west of Coral street.

TRACT 108 ACRES Coal and Timber Lands, Jay township, Elk county, Pa [8 8 8t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 723 Callowhill Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, LACE CURTAINS, PIER GLASSES, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETS; CHINA GLASSWARE, ETC.

On Thursday Morning.

At 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 723 Callowhill street, will be sold, the parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture of a family leaving the city.

The furniture is in good order, and may be seen, with catalogues, after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. [8 27 2t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANOS, BAGATELLE, CHINA, GLASSWARE ETC., ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, consisting of elegant parlor suits of various patterns; chamber and dining room cabinet ware; mantel and pier mirrors; carpets; spring and hair mattresses; beds; china; glassware; kitchen furniture, etc. The Furniture can be examined on Thursday. [8 28 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, FELT HATS, MATTINGS, UMBRELLAS, RUSSIA CRASH, FANCY SOAPS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC., BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH.

On Wednesday morning.

September 4, comprising a very large assortment of new and desirable goods, worthy of special attention. Particulars in future advertisements. [8 24 9t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street, Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB, Proprietor.

5 8 tf

Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON, PROPRIETOR.

7 3

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL........................$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK, CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $100
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

1 28 mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.